

# Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

## A HAPPY TIME.

THE SALINE DEMOCRATS COVER THEMSELVES WITH GLORY.

The Marshall Rally a Most Gratifying Success—The Admirable Management.

The democrats of Saline county had a rally at Marshall yesterday, and it was a grand rally sure enough.

Thousands of the people of the county gathered, in response to an invitation of the Marshall democratic club, to hear Hon. W. J. Stone and Congressman Tarsney discuss the political issues of the day.

The procession formed at 10:30 and with bands and banners marched to a beautiful grove in the eastern part of the city.

Clubs were present from all parts of the county, some on foot and others on horseback, and many catchy and appropriate banners were flung to the breeze.

The Sweet Springs flambeau club, well drilled and handsome in their elegant new uniforms made a most imposing appearance.

Several floats, one representing Rodman burning the ballots of Jackson county and another representing the "Kansas Glee club" converting Saline county to the third party doctrine, greatly amused the thousands of spectators and produced a prolonged cheer from the crowds that lined the sidewalks.

The dinner, served free to all, was the crowning event of the day, and the like of it was never attempted anywhere else than at Marshall.

A wide table five hundred feet long was built in the form of a square, and it fairly groaned under the weight of good things. Saline county is noted everywhere for the fertility of its soil and the soundness of its democracy, but really genuine, gold-fashioned hospitality is the county's most striking characteristic, and on this occasion these good people beat their own record.

The preparations for the dinner must have taxed the zeal and industry of the numerous committees. Nine beavers were cooked, and pigs, sheep and chickens innumerable; then the housewives went to work and supplied the dainties and luxuries. Then the young ladies came to the front and one hundred of Saline's fairest and most accomplished daughters took their places at the tables to serve the dinner that fathers and brothers had provided. The guests were invited to the table, and each was handed a neat wooden tray filled with a dinner fit for a king. Then in pleasant little parties they scattered out through the grove, where, in the cool shade, they spent a pleasant hour feasting and in social merriment.

The writer happened to be in company with a Methodist minister from Odessa, and a Saline county school teacher, and when the three trays were unpacked, here was the bill of fare disclosed: Four kinds of meat, (beef, mutton, ham and chicken,) two kinds of pickles, oyster salad, boiled eggs, tomatoes, two kinds of bread, three kinds of cake, two kinds of pie, grapes and hot coffee. That was the bill of fare, and enough of it for a half dozen men in the three trays.

Fully six thousand people were served with such dinners and there was no rush or jam any more than there would be at a neighborhood picnic where half a hundred good livers were out for a day's pleasure.

It was such a crowd as could have been gathered in few localities; it was the bone and sinew and brains and virtue of one of the grandest commonwealths on earth.

They were not all democrats, either; the third party man and the republican with his wife, sons and daughters, were there the guests of his democratic fellow citizens. And he enjoyed the occasion as heartily as anybody, even if there was not much comfort for him in the speeches.

In the afternoon at the grounds Hon. W. J. Stone delivered an able and eloquent address setting forth the reasons why the patriotic citizen should not vote the republican ticket; and at night Hon. John Tarsney at the opera house, and Col. E. C. More and Hon. Sim

Francisco at the court house, delighted large audiences with eloquent speeches.

A torch light procession was also a feature of the evening and afforded the young democracy an excellent opportunity to give utterance to that had been fairly boiling over all day.

Other places have had larger crowds in attendance at political meetings, but no town ever attempted to entertain so large an assembly on so grand a scale.

Sedalia set the pace for political rallies in point of numbers present, but Marshall has broken the record in ministering to the comfort and pleasure of her guests.

Her citizens "put the big pot in the little one," hung the latch string on the outside and gave every one a royal welcome.

When the next governor of Missouri stood up before the vast multitude he must have felt that such a people need no one to "stand up" for them, and he must have appreciated the great honor of serving as the chief executive officer of such a people.

## ENDED HIS LIFE.

SENATOR SAM SPARKS COMMITS SUICIDE.

Weary of the Burden of Life He Cuts His Throat From Ear to Ear With a Razor.

Special to the Democrat.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Sept. 16.—This city was startled and astounded at eleven o'clock to-day by the intelligence that Senator Sam Sparks had at that hour committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence in this city.

Medical aid was called as soon as the dreadful affair was discovered, but life had fled before any help could reach him, and indeed the wound he inflicted upon his throat was such that no skill could have saved his life.

He had been in great trouble for some time, had lost an eye from erysipelas, was pressed pecuniarily, and to drown his troubles had been drinking heavily for some time. It is to these misfortunes that his friends attribute the rash deed. His friends had noticed for several days that he had been acting strangely and apparently had not complete control of his mind.

Senator Sparks was one of the best known and most popular residents of this city. He was a lawyer of ability and a political leader of influence and great usefulness. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the democratic nomination for attorney general, but his friends did not read in that defeat the end of his political career by any means.

He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest a boy aged about sixteen years.

His sudden and tragic death casts a gloom over the entire city to-day.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

Little Victor Guenther Swallows Rough on Rats.

About noon to-day little Victor, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Guenther, narrowly escaped death by poison. Mrs. Guenther had just returned from a drive and put the little fellow down on the floor to wash her hands; left to himself a few moments he crawled to where he found some rough on rats and swallowed it. Mrs. Guenther discovered the danger almost instantly and promptly administered antidotes and sent a hasty call for Dr. W. J. Ferguson, who was at the side of the little sufferer in a few moments. The prompt action happily resulted in speedy relief and the little fellow escaped any serious injury. A few minutes' delay would probably have resulted fatally.

### Married.

Judge Levens was called to probate Judge Hoy's office, the latter being absent, to marry Edward Border and Miss Millie S. North. The judge soon tied the wedding knot and sent the handsome young couple on their way rejoicing.

### In the City.

Henry Field, ex-county clerk, and Geo. E. Spears, of Longwood, are in the city on business.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

## AMUSEMENTS. WOODS OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, September 22nd,

LINCOLN

J.

CARTER'S

GRAND

SCENIC

Production



## The Fast Mail!

10 Sets of special scenery. Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight, with Boiling Mist, Practical Working Engine and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose. Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat Explosion, and 100 other Startling Effects.

### TALK OF LEAVING.

A Prominent Sedalia Firm Thinking of Seeking a New Location.

It is rumored that Messrs. J. A. Lamy & Co. are considering the advisability of going to some other city. They are talking over the advantages offered by Springfield, St. Louis and other cities.

The object of the change is to get a larger building with better advantages than those they have at present.

Messrs. J. A. Lamy & Co. have been located in this city for years, and have made the city's interests theirs. They have a factory here employing about eighty hands, and their employees are a credit to any community.

### Bound for the Pen.

Marshal Stewart of Kansas City, passed through the city this morning on his way to Jefferson City. He had four prisoners in charge. Joe Bishop, the boy who held up eleven different men in Kansas City last winter was the one to serve the longest sentence, he being sent up for five years. McCay, two years

committee: F. A. Sampson, B. F. Boller, I. Frensdorf, D. C. Metzker, Wm. Jones, J. G. White, C. W. Robbins. The meeting then adjourned, pursuant to the call of the secretary.

Immediately afterward the executive committee met and organized by electing F. A. Sampson chairman and B. F. Boller, secretary. It then adjourned to meet at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night next, in the Commercial club rooms.

### Balloon Ascension.

Prof. J. A. Squires and his sister Miss Madeline, are in the city preparatory to making a grand balloon ascension at Forest park on Sunday afternoon. They also expect to make one at Association park on German day, Oct. 6.

Prof. Squires and his sister are professionals, the former having been in the business for twelve years, and they have never yet failed to make an ascension where promised. They were here last year and made five successful ascensions at Forest park.

Ripon's Tabulars cure hives.

## BUY THE BEST

School

Shoes

—AT—

School

Shoes

—AT—



Wm. Courtney's.

for larceny, John Clark three years for burglary, this is Clark's second time, Mike McDonald three years for burglary. These prisoners were all comparatively young men, Bishop the youngest being only 18 years of age.

### A Small Fire.

The residence of J. A. Thornton was set on fire at 4:10 yesterday afternoon by a lamp exploding. Fire company No. 2 responded promptly and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The house is located on the corner of Fifth and Vermont streets and is owned by J. L. Ahrens. The loss was about \$250 which was fully covered by the insurance.

### Police Court.

Frank Patterson, trespass, was fined \$10, but was given a stay to relieve the city of his presence.

Will Shobe, charged with disturbing the peace, had his case continued until September 19th.

### Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

### BOARDERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I will reopen my house for Boarders on Friday morning Sept. 16. I have also two desirable rooms for rent.

MRS. C. G. COPELAND,  
N. E. Cor. 5th and Osage.

For Your Valises  
AND  
Traveling Bags  
--GO TO--  
Rockwell--The Hatter,  
219 OHIO STREET.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SEDALIA, MO.

Paid up Capital, \$250,000.  
Surplus, \$20,000.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, Pres.; THOMPSON, Son, Cashier; F. H. GUNTHE, Asst. McClure, J. R. Barrett, F. H. Guenther, instant Cashier.

TRANSACTS a general banking business. Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants and individuals solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

Banking House Corner Second and Ohio Sts.

W. L. PORTER, Pres.

S. E. MURRAY, Sec'y.

## Porter Real Estate Co.

Four room house on South Kentucky street to trade for a team and wagon.

Three room house on East Sixth street to trade for horses.

We have vacant and improved property in all parts of the city to trade or sell on easy terms.

## Call and See Us!

## Attention -- Democrats

The best trade reputation you ever had or ever will get is to depend for honest dealing in the old Democratic Clothing House of Blair Bros., notwithstanding Peter Funk advertisements.

## GO TO BLAIR'S.

## Interest Yourself, HOMESEEKERS!

NICE new five-room Cottage on Kentucky street for sale.

WANT to buy piece of property on north side railroad, between Monteau and Lamine sts. from OWNERS. Come see us.

NICE farms to trade for city property to loan.

SOME good lots in all parts of the city for sale.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.

Woodfin and Thatcher,

314 OHIO ST.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

SCHOOL BOOKS

--And School Supplies--

Wholesale and Retail.

### WALL PAPER.

See our stock for the fall trade, we have all the latest designs. \* \* \*

F. H. EASTEY,

208 OHIO STREET,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

MRS. KATE ELLIS PEED.

TEACHER OF

:Elocution, Oratory,--

Physical Culture, Society Gymnastics and Del-sarte Philosophy of Expression.

213 East Seventh Street,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

Mrs. Lureen Walker,

--TEACHER OF--

Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Society Gymnastics and DEL-SARTE PHILOSOPHY OF EXPRESSION AT

RUTH ANN SCHOOL,

Commencing September 5th. For information before date call at

411 EAST FIFTH STREET. 411

Sedalia School of Music.

218 West Seventh St.

The regular session opens Monday, September 5th. Thorough instruction given in piano, organ, guitar and voice culture. For terms, call on or address the director,

Miss Lizzie Lee Warren.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

JAMES GLASS.

## Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,  
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.Published Daily Except Sunday by the  
Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,  
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

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BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

Daily, one year, in advance..... \$5.00  
Daily, six months, in advance..... 2.50  
Daily, three months, in advance..... 1.25  
Daily, one month, in advance..... .45  
Weekly edition, one year, in advance..... 1.00  
Weekly edition, six months, in advance..... .60Address all communications on business or  
for publication toTHE DEMOCRAT,  
Sedalia, Mo.

OFFICE: 307 Ohio Street.

Telephone 232.

## MY CHOICE IS



## THE EVENING DEMOCRAT.

"I would earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

**CIRCULATION.**  
There are more Sedalia people regular readers of the EVENING DEMOCRAT than any other paper.

**SALINE ALL RIGHT.**  
There is some misapprehension in some quarters as to the part Saline county is to play in the coming election in this state.

Our third party friends, who are nothing if not sanguine and enthusiastic, have imagined that because they thrust the empty honor of a nomination upon an estimable citizen of that county, that the democracy had disbanded and quit the field. They have asserted this so often and so confidently that they have succeeded in deceiving themselves, and possibly creating the impression that the democracy would lose some votes in Saline.

But yesterday was a rude awakening for them, and the airy castles they have built tumbled about their ears with a suddenness that must have been anything but pleasant.

The editor of this paper enjoys a somewhat intimate acquaintance with citizens of every portion of Saline county, and, in order to meet old friends and gain reliable information as to the political situation, attended the rally at Marshall.

Every neighborhood in Saline county was represented by multitudes of the best informed citizens, and all, without exception, reported the party in splendid condition, confident, alert, aggressive, satisfied with the platform and ticket, county, state and national, and thoroughly determined to do its duty in the fight against plutocratic control in this country.

In the procession and on the grounds were scores and hundreds of alliance men just as enthusiastic for Stone as though he were a farmer and a member of the order.

Men whom the third party leaders had hoped to carry, expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the whole democratic ticket.

The democrats of Saline realize as they never have before the im-

portance of the questions at issue in this country.

They know that the trade exclusion policy of the republican party is ruining the foreign market for American agricultural products and taxing the masses for the benefit of a favored few.

They know that in order to perpetuate this system the republican party has proposed the force bill to take away from the people the right to manage their elections.

They know that a desperate effort is being made in Missouri to exchange the wise, honest, conservative administration of the state government under democratic supremacy, for the profligacy, the extravagance, the intolerance, the jingoism and general unfaithfulness and inefficiency which characterized republican rule.

They know all this, they realize what it means, and they don't propose to do any "shooting in the air;" they have no votes to throw away as mere compliments to a neighbor who has strayed off after strange gods; no matter how much they may like Mr. Leonard personally, they do not propose to endanger the welfare of themselves and their families by throwing their votes away and thus indirectly aiding their ancient political enemy.

Saline county is all right. Her democratic majority will be increased this year.

## CLEVELAND AS A CANDIDATE.

The dignified repose of Grover Cleveland in the campaign is in marked contrast with the labored efforts of his opponent to gain public favor, says the Kansas City Star, and even with the energetic methods of his own political friends in his behalf. This course is in keeping with his entire public career, especially with his attitude toward the public since his retirement from the presidency in 1889. From that day his name was inseparably connected with the nomination of 1892, but if in the four years which intervened he gave the subject any thought he certainly did not manifest it, and it is equally certain that in the few months which preceded the convention which nominated him, when a public declaration or sign from him would have destroyed the plans of enemies who were trying to deprive him of the honor which the people wanted to confer upon him, he was apparently indifferent, and the nomination came to him unsought and unsolicited. He was content to let the people choose for themselves. If nominated he would accept, but he would not stoop to electioneering methods so common in American politics. In the excitement of the vote getting contest now waged by his opponent on the one side and the democratic party politicians on the other, Mr. Cleveland is faithful in the line of policy he has out for himself. He is making no speeches, travels but little and sees few men. Occasionally a letter is given to the public by some admirer to whom he has written, but these are merely notes of courtesy not intended for the public or to influence the public mind. But, short as they are, they regularly contain some new thought which arrests public attention and reminds the country of the greatness or patriotism of the man.

In a few days his letter of acceptance may be expected. It will be a simple, plain-spoken paper, free from any allusion to himself or his own work, and treating of public affairs from a standpoint of public good. This said, he will let the country do the rest. He will be heard from again, no doubt, and he may appear at public demonstrations in his honor, but it may be depended upon that he will not be self-seeking in his demeanor, but will conduct himself as becomes a man of his dignity and deeds.

Mr. Cleveland regards the presidency of his country as an honor to be given, not to be sought, and throughout the campaign he will refrain from attracting public attention to himself, and, as far as a man occupying his position before the public can, he will studiously keep out of sight. This is a new departure in American politics but it is a good one, and let it be hoped that it may be an example for others who come after him. The honest, practical element of the country which is rapidly becoming

the majority is weary of the sham, hypocrisy and imprudence which have crept into American politics since the war, and it hails the return of merit, honesty and modesty, pre-eminently characterized in the public life of Grover Cleveland.

## KIND WORDS.

The DEMOCRAT desires to thank its morning contemporary, the Gazette, for the following kind and complimentary references and to express the hope that the amicable relations existing between the newspapers of Sedalia may be permanent:

"The DEMOCRAT of last evening made the announcement that Mr. A. C. Baldwin had disposed of his interest in the paper, owing to failing health, to Dr. W. N. Graham, who is no stranger to the people of Sedalia, he having been connected with the old Sedalia Democrat for a number of years in different capacities. Mr. P. B. Stratton will continue as editor. The Gazette welcomes Dr. Graham to the journalistic field, with which he is so thoroughly familiar, and wishes for him, as well as his partner, Mr. Stratton, and the paper, all possible success except political. Mr. Baldwin is one of the brightest and ablest writers that ever wielded the editorial pen in Sedalia, and engage in whatever business he may, he and his will always have the best wishes of this paper."

The Australian ballot in Maine, says an exchange, has had the same effect on the republican vote that it has had everywhere else that it has been tried. Everywhere that it has been tried the secret ballot has shrunk and shriveled the republican vote just as every thoughtful person foresaw it must. The men who formerly approached the ballot box in fear and trembling and voted the republican ticket because they knew that they were watched and that any failure on their part in subserviency to the party of monopoly would be followed by loss of place and employment, have marched up boldly since they knew that their votes could not be seen and deposited them against the monopoly party. It is this that occasions the republican shrinkage.

TEE news of the tragic death of Senator Sam Sparks, as told in the DEMOCRAT's telegraph columns, will create a profound sensation in political circles in the state. Few men had more devoted friends and few enjoyed a larger acquaintance in the state. Learned in the law, eloquent in speech and true and steadfast in principles, there was a bright future before him had not the misfortune that drove him to his death come upon him in the form of an uncontrollable appetite. Draw the veil of charity over his weakness and remember him for his many noble qualities.

MAJOR WARNER has only engaged in one "joint discussion" so far in the present canvass and that was with Col. Tip Goodwin, of Jefferson City, as reported in the DEMOCRAT some weeks ago. In that affair the major came out second best. He now wisely declines all similar contests.

Blaine's silence—concerning Harrison—was golden for the democracy, says the Detroit Free Press. The republicans of his state have carried their ticket, but in doing so they have apprised Mr. Harrison that he is not in it.

HON. JAMES M. SEIBERT has compiled some facts and figures concerning public matters in Missouri that will open the eyes of those who are not well acquainted with Missouri history.

BOOM the north and south railroad. It will add millions to the wealth of Sedalia and Pettis county and directly or indirectly benefit every citizen.

THE work of cleaning up the city should not be delayed a day. It will be too late to lock the stable door after the horse is taken.

WHEN Harrison sees the campaign going on in Missouri he will observe that he is "not in it," any more than he was in Maine.

The democratic leaders are making a splendid campaign and they have their republican opponents on the run everywhere.

Liquor for family use, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

## REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The League Meets at Buffalo, N. Y., in Annual Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The annual meeting of the League of Republican clubs began yesterday. After prayer and a welcome by Judge Haight President Clarkson arose and was applauded. He acknowledged the welcome and, explaining the falling off in the expected attendance, said it was largely due to the cholera scare, which kept away many delegations.

Messrs. Slaughter, of Nebraska, and Foster, of Illinois, were named as assistant secretaries. The roll-call showed that thirty-two states and three territories were represented.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, the college club delegates were seated. President Burke was loudly called for and responding assured the convention that November 8 they would be found doing valiant work for the republican ticket. The convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

President Clarkson's annual address was largely devoted to the progress of the league and its work as a new element in politics.

In the afternoon a resolution of sympathy on account of Mrs. Harrison's sickness was passed.

In the evening Gov. McKinley addressed the delegates.

## FIFER EXPLAINS.

He Had Good Reasons Not to Honor a Requisition For Brown, Killed in Garfield Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Gov. Fifer said that he had never declined to honor the requisition of Gov. Hogg, of Texas, for the extradition of J. M. Brown, the millionaire horseman, who was killed at Garfield park, Chicago, a few days ago. There were protests to the issuance of a warrant on the ground that it was a scheme of Ike Sparks, deputy sheriff of Lee county, Tex., an old enemy of Brown's, to get Brown back to Texas to murder him, one of the persons protesting being Hon. James W. Swayne, a member of the Texes legislature and a son of ex-Chief Justice Swayne, of the United States supreme court, and G. R. West, of Fort Worth, a cousin of Ike Sparks. Gov. Fifer wrote Gov. Hogg, inclosing a statement of the protests and evidence before him. Gov. Hogg never replied, and the case was never closed. If Gov. Hogg had still insisted on having the requisition honored Gov. Fifer says he would have issued extradition papers.

## The Obnoxious Cattle.

EMPIORIA, Kan., Sept. 16.—The live stock sanitary commission of Kansas met in the court house in this city to discuss the question of releasing the quarantined Texas cattle now in Chase county, which have caused so much trouble by communicating Spanish fever to native cattle. Thomas J. Acheson, of this city, has been appointed receiver and wished to send them out of the county. No conclusion was arrived at and the commission adjourned until to-morrow, when the sheriff of Chase county will appear before them. Messrs. Hurst, of Howard; Charles Collins, of Hutchinson, and J. T. White, of Ada, constitute the board and it is expected that arrangements will be made to get rid of the Texans.

## Not Menacing Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary of State Foster stated to-day that the dispatch of naval vessels to Venezuela was not in any way influenced by the boundary question between Venezuela and Great Britain, nor was it known at the state department that that question had recently assumed any new phase.

There are important American commercial and other interests at various Venezuelan ports which, in view of the state of anarchy prevailing in that country, it was not possible to protect with a single man-of-war, and it was thought desirable that a force sufficient for that purpose should be sent. The presence of naval vessels in those waters is not intended as a menace to any nation.

## The President's Wife.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Harrison was reported by Dr. Gardner as being a trifle better this morning, with indications of a natural absorption of the fluid in the chest cavity. The president and his household seems to be encouraged at Mrs. Harrison's present condition, but it is plainly evident to their intimate friends that they have little or no hope of her recovery. The doctors no longer conceal their anxiety and practically admit that the case has gone beyond the point where medicine or human skill can further avail.

## Ordered to Burn Everything.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster has sent the following instructions to the keepers of the lighthouses: "Information has been received that great quantities of bedding, garbage and other articles have washed ashore from vessels sailing from foreign ports infected with cholera. You are therefore directed, until otherwise ordered, to immediately burn all articles that may be washed ashore or found upon the beach."

## Fay Alger's Wedding.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—One of the society events of the season was the marriage last evening of William L. Bailey, of Seattle, Wash., to Miss Fay Alger at the residence of the bride's father, Gen. Russell A. Alger. All the arrangements were elaborate and extensive and among those present were many society people.

## Republican Day in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Yesterday was republican day in Nebraska. By arrangement through the state central committee a meeting or rally of some kind was held in every county seat in the state. There were several picnics and day meetings. Joint debates are quite a feature of the campaign.

## Will Remove to Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—Chairman Breidenthal, of the people's party central committee, has again yielded to pressure and promised to transfer political headquarters from Enterprise to Topeka on October 1.

## AMUSEMENT.

Lincoln J. Carter, manager of "The Fast Mail," tells the following story: One night while giving passes out checks between the third and fourth acts, a gentleman came out and inquired the number of the B. & O. freight car, which was one of the cars in the mixed freight which crosses the stage in act three. I informed him that I believed the number was 3105.

"I thought so," replied the gentleman. "I am employed at the B. & O. freight yards, and switched that same car this morning."

Manager Carter says this is the highest compliment he ever had paid to this realistic feature of "The Fast Mail."

## Pianos and Organs.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Will discount Chicago prices and show you more first-class makes than can be found in one house in the state. Also second-hand instruments of all makes and conditions and grading from the Mason & Hamlin and Chickering down to the Kimball, for CASH or the easiest payments ever heard of. See us.

JOHN STARK & SON.  
505 OHIO ST. 505.

THE BEST  
WATER

—IN MISSOURI AT—

McALLISTER SPRINGS.

—THE—

## Hoffman House,

Under the management of T. C. Lacy, is a pleasant home-like place, well furnished and with a good table. Busses meet all trains. The grounds are beautiful and the water unsurpassed. The baths are very beneficial to health. Picnic grounds, dancing, parlor music and pleasant company at all times.

## E. G. CASSIDY.

Distiller's agent and Wholesale Liquor Dealer. Sole Agent Wm. J. Lemp's Western Brewing Beer Depot West Main Street, Telephone 114.

117 EAST MAIN STREET,  
SEDALIA, MO.

A. L. EIST, 100 W. Main Call and see our bargains in Diamonds. Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, both for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Aug. T. Fleischmann, druggist.

Liquor for family use, Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood.

Read the DEMOCRAT.

## THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

JOHN N. DALBY, Pres't.  
A. P. MOREY, Vice Pres't.

R. H. MOSES, Cashier.  
W. H. VAN WAGNER, Ass't.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$30,000.

THIS BANK DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS of corporations, firms and individuals. DIRECTORS—James Glass, Mordt, Harter, John N. Dalby, J. H. Mertz, Herman Kahrs, R. H. Moses, N. H. Gentry, C. E. Messerly, Henry Mankin, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman. Judge William Boeker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

DEALER in investment securities. Loans money on real estate, safe deposit boxes for rent. Custodian of wills and other valuable papers. "NICK

**Eckhoff & Collier,  
---Dealers in---  
FANCY AND STAPLE  
GROCERIES!**  
Provisions, Glassware,  
Queensware, Flour, Feed  
and Country Produce.  
108 East Main St.

**RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.**

**Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry.**  
SOUTHBOUND. MAIN LINE.

Arrive. Leave.  
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.  
No. 3, " 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.

NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE.

Arrive. Leave.  
No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.  
No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:30 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

**Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.**

NORTH BOUND. Arrives.  
No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND. Leaves.  
No. 199, Accommodation, 8:15 a. m.

**Missouri Pacific Ry.**

MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND.

Arrive. Leave.  
No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.

No. 3 Night Express, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.

No. 5 Local Pass'g, 3:15 p. m. 3:45 p. m.

No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 a. m. 5:00 a. m.

No. 7 does not carry passengers.

MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND.

Arrive. Leave.  
No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.

No. 4 Night Express, 11:55 p. m. 12:00 a. m.

No. 6 Local Pass'g, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.

No. 8 Night Express, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

**Lexington Branch.**

WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.  
No. 193 Colorado Exp's, 5:05 a. m.

No. 191 Local Pass'g, 3:45 p. m.

No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m.

EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.  
No. 192 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m.

No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.

No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

**Gentry & Offield,**  
**Fine Livery!**

Carriages with experienced drivers.  
West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

**SEDALEA  
Building & Loan  
Ass'n, of Sedalia, Mo.**

**CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.**

**DIRECTORS:**

C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.

C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.

F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

**This Association pays on monthly savings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent, compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1/2 per cent, interest. Stock issued monthly in consecutive series and matures definitely in seven years. Call on C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y, No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALEA, Mo.**

**W. S. EPPERSON,  
Architect and Superintendent.**

**OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building,  
Architect for all the best buildings in the city.**

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.

**Mo. Central Lumber Co.**

**Cheat Building Material of all kinds.**

**OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot,  
on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.**

10 10 10 10

Read The EVENING  
DEMOCRAT, only  
10 cents per week

10 10 10 10

**Ladies.**

Miss Katie Burchett, one of the leading lady hair dressers in the west, has arrived and will have charge of Snell's hair dressing parlors, 117 Ohio street. Ladies, give her a call. She is an artist of the highest standing in hair dressing, manuring, etc.

**The Celebrated French Cure  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.**

**Is Sold on a  
POSITIVE  
GUARANTEE  
to cure  
nervous disease  
or any disorder  
of the generative  
organs of either sex,  
whether arising  
from the cause.**

**BEFORE  
the use of Students, Tobacco and Ointments,  
or those youthful infirmities, over indulgence, &c, such as Loss of Brain Power,  
Wakefulness, bearing down Palms in the back,  
Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration,  
Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea,  
Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and  
Impotency, which if neglected often lead to  
premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a  
box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt.**

**A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for  
every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money  
if a permanent cure is not effected. We have  
thousands of testimonials from old and young  
of both sexes, who have been permanently  
cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circulars  
free. Mention paper. Address**

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.  
Western Branch, P. O. Box 27.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.**

**FOR SALE BY  
OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.**

**DARK CLOUDS.**

Ominous Movements in the Choctaw Country.

WAR MAY AGAIN BREAK OUT.

Another Kansas City Bookkeeper Embazies \$20,000—His Arrest Expected  
Shortly—The Anthracite Com-  
bine Attacked.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Sept. 16.—Dark and ominous clouds are again rising over the entire Choctaw nation. Intense excitement prevails everywhere.

The agreement which was signed by prominent leaders of both parties has been rescinded and war is liable to break out at a moment's notice. Both parties are continually receiving reinforcements. Despite Tuesday's agreement to disarm and disperse a party from the Jackson faction is camped near here, while one from the opposite side is within shooting distance of them.

The United States troops garrisoned at Fort Reno have been placed at the disposal of Indian Agent Bennett by Assistant Adj.-Gen. McKeener. Mr. Bennett has not as yet succeeded in his mission to restore peace. The bone of contention now is the disposition to be made of the fifteen prisoners who are held for killing the four men Saturday. They are in the hands of their friends, who propose to hold them for trial, but will not deliver them to the governor's officers.

It has been suggested that the controversy may be settled by delivering them to the federal jail at Fort Smith for safe keeping until they may receive proper trial. Unless some such arrangement can be effected within the next twenty-four hours it is feared that the two parties will meet in deadly combat.

ANOTHER KANSAS CITY DEFALTER. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Augustus T. Kerr, formerly bookkeeper for the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., is now a fugitive from justice, and his arrest in England is daily expected. Kerr is a defaulter, to the extent of something like \$20,000.

An earnest effort is being made to suppress the facts in the case, but enough is known to establish the fact that the American Surety Co. is doing everything possible toward catching Kerr, and also that he is industriously trying to keep clear of the clutches of the law. Two days ago Kerr was in England, and it was thought that he would have been arrested Wednesday, but by some means or other he learned of what was going on and he made a move which gave him a short lease of liberty. However, it is stated here that his whereabouts are now known, and extradition papers are being prepared and will be sent to England without loss of time.

AFTER THE COAL COMBINE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Inter Ocean has commenced an attack on the Philadelphia & Reading coal deal, known as the "Anthracite Trust," calling upon the attorney-general of the state of Illinois to bring suit at once under the Illinois statute, both criminally and civilly. The Inter-Ocean claims that on account of the Chicago organization alone the firm cannot legally collect a cent in the state of Illinois and that it is liable under the statute, both criminally and civilly.

**MISSOURI TO CELEBRATE.**

Gov. Francis Proclaims October 21 Next a Public Holiday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Gov. Francis has issued the following proclamation:

The entire country should celebrate in a befitting manner the completion of four centuries of American life. The discovery of a new continent by Columbus is the greatest event in the history of human effort, when considered in the grandeur of its undertaking, the glory of its accomplishment and the resulting benefits to mankind. It is proper and becoming that we who are enjoying the blessings of the highest civilization of the new world should commemorate the wonderful work of the illustrious navigator and impress its importance on the minds of the growing generation.

The congress of the United States has designated Friday, October 21, 1892, as the anniversary of the discovery, and the president has issued a proclamation declaring that day a general holiday, and recommending that it be celebrated by fitting ceremonies.

Now, therefore, I, David R. Francis, governor of Missouri, by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby nominate Columbus day, Friday, October 21, 1892, a public holiday, and do appoint the same a day of thanksgiving. I recommend that upon that day the people of the state cease their usual avocations, that all business be suspended to the extent possible, and that all our people participate in public exercises which will appropriately do honor to the memory and achievements of Christopher Columbus.

In this celebration let the public schools of the commonwealth, proud monuments of our progress and chief dependence of our perpetuity, occupy a fitting prominence, that the youth of our land may be imbued with patriotic sentiments and taught the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

BAD WRECK IN IOWA.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 16.—A freight train and accommodation on the Chicago & Northwestern railway collided at 11:30 o'clock to-day three and a half miles west of town and it is reported that both engineers and one fireman, and a stockman who was riding on the engine, were killed. The cause of the wreck was wrong orders given to the freight train at Belle Plaine by the dispatcher.

CYCLE in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16.—Telegrams received by the penitentiary authorities state that late last night a cyclone struck one of the farms operated by convicts near Halifax and destroyed all the tents and buildings. An overseer named Morris was blown sixty yards against a house and killed. Two convicts were seriously wounded. Crops in the storm's path were wiped out.

MURDER in the Second Degree.

FOOT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 16.—John B. Withers, for the past ten days on trial here for the murder of his brother-in-law, Sam Love, was this morning found guilty of murder in the second degree.

**SEDALEA DEMOCRAT: FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.**

**KANSAS STRAIGHT-OUTS.**  
Call for a Convention by Dissatisfied Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—A call has been issued signed by such well known democrats as A. A. Harris, J. G. Lowe, C. F. Spencer, J. S. Emery, T. P. Fulton, Ed. M. Hewins, Samuel Clark and J. B. Crouch, for a conference of "those democrats who do not intend to support the state ticket of the so-called people's party." It sets the time and place at the senate chamber, Topeka, October 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The following is the address:

To the Democratic Voters of the State of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15, 1892.—There is widespread dissatisfaction throughout the state at the action of the democratic state convention on July 6 in refusing to maintain the democratic organization of the state by placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices, and especially in nominating the already nominated candidates of another political organization not in harmony with democratic principles or precedents.

By the action of the convention you are not only deprived of the opportunity of directly expressing your appreciation of the wisdom, distinguished services and exalted patriotism of the worthy successor of Jefferson and Tilden, Grover Cleveland, but an attempt was also made to deliver you to a hostile political organization, which, if successful, would destroy our party in the state and bring disaster and ruin to the material interests of our people.

While we acquiesce in the action of the convention with reference to the electoral ticket, we protest against its action as to the state ticket as unprejudiced and revolutionary. No democrat is bound thereby.

To the end that the credit and good name of our state and people may be preserved and the principles of our party upheld, and at the request of many democrats, we hereby call a conference of those democrats who do not intend to support the state ticket of the so-called people's party, to be held at the senate chamber in the city of Topeka, on Friday, the 7th day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. We cordially invite all such democrats to attend.

Signed by A. A. Harris, J. G. Lowe, C. F. Spencer, J. S. Emery, T. P. Fulton, Ed. M. Hewins, Samuel Clark, J. B. Crouch.

**To Suspend Immigration.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Major Washburne yesterday received a telegram from Detroit signed by Mayor Pingree asking that Chicago unite with sixteen other cities in memorializing the president to suspend immigration for ninety days. Mayor Washburne sent the following answer:

To R. S. Pingree, Mayor, Detroit:

After consultation with state board of health I am prepared to join in a memorial to the president urging the suspension of immigration, not ninety days, but until all danger of the cholera epidemic is passed.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN.

**Odd Fellows Gathering.**

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16.—The main part of the Odd Fellows who are coming to attend the sovereign grand lodge convention in this city Monday next, arrived in Spokane yesterday. This afternoon they will reach Tacoma, where they will be entertained for a few hours, after which they will leave for Portland, arriving about 9 p. m. Many business houses and residences have already been draped with bunting and the city presents a gay appearance.

KEELEY GRADUATES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.—The state convention of Keeley institute graduates met in representative hall. After a temporary organization was perfected the convention adjourned to give delegates an opportunity to attend the fair. About 800 delegates are in attendance. Last night visiting delegates were tendered a reception and banquet by the Topeka Bichloride of Gold club.

**National Commission in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The national sanitary commission composed of Drs. McCormick, of Louisville, Ky., Baker, of Michigan, Watson, of New Hampshire, and Price, of Toronto, Can., arrived here from Philadelphia, and upon invitation of Surgeon-General Wyman called at the Marine hospital office, where an informal discussion relating to cholera matters took place.

Michigan Democrats.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The democrats of this city opened the campaign with a rousing crowd at Auditorium hall. The hall holds 8,000 and was filled with a cheering audience, which cheered itself hoarse before the evening was over. Judge Allen B. Morse, nominee of the democrats, was the orator.

**NaNa Hanks Again.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—Nancy Hanks trotted a mile here yesterday in 2:07 1/2, to the delight of 40,000 spectators visiting the exposition.

**CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.**

The death rate of cholera patients in Russia is 50 per cent.

Three men were smothered to death in a sand pit near Clinton, Ill.

A boy in Vienna deliberately shot the professor on account of an old grudge.

Judge Werts has been nominated for governor by the New Jersey democrats.

Minneapolis elevator companies have decided to refuse information of grain in store.

The news of cholera at New York has scared Cincinnati into establishing a cholera hospital.

Work has been abandoned on the construction of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad.

Another cholera ship, the Heligoland, has arrived at New York from Altona, near Hamburg. She had two deaths at sea.

\$50,000. -- \$50,000.

**People's Bank**494 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap't \$50,000  
Surplus \$2,500  
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.

Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p.m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIVER, President, Cashier.

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

President—GROVER CLEVELAND. Vice-President—A. E. STEVENSON. Governor—W. J. STONE. Lieutenant Governor—J. B. O'MEARA. Secretary of State—A. A. LESUER. Auditor—J. M. SEIBERT. Treasurer—LON. V. STEVENS. Attorney General—R. F. WALKER. Railroad Commissioner—JAMES COWGILL.

Judges of the Supreme Court—THOS. A. SHERWOOD, GEO. B. MACFARLANE, GAVON D. BURGESS. Congressman—JOHN T. HEARD. Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD. Criminal Judge—JOHN E. RYLAND. State Senator—CHARLES E. VEATER. Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE. Judge Eastern Dist.—R. E. FERGUSON. Judge Western District—H. CONWAY. Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS. Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY. Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES. County Attorney—W. D. STEELE. Coroner—EMIL MUEHL. Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY. Assessor—J. M. LOGAN. Administrator—J. R. CLOPTON. Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

**WEATHER REPORT**

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock This Afternoon by C. G. Tayor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths.	Temperature Max.	Precipitation in inches.
N.	3	76°	55°
Barometer	29.40.		0 .00

**Indications.**

Fair.

**COMMON SENSE MORALITY.**

The Common, Honest Man Naturally Despises Villainy.

The Earl of Shaftesbury. A man of thorough good breeding, whatever else he be, is incapable of doing a rude or brutal action. He never deliberates in this case or considers of the matter by prudential rules of self interest and advantage. He acts from his nature, in a manner necessarily and without reflection; and if he did not, it were impossible for him to answer his character, or be found that truly well-bred man on every occasion. It is the same with the honest man. He cannot deliberate in the case of a plain villainy. A plum is no temptation to him. He likes and loves himself too well to change hearts with one of those corrupt miscreants who amongst them gave that to a round sum of money gained by rapine and plunder of the commonwealth.

He who would enjoy a freedom of mind and be truly possessor of himself must be above the thought of stooping to what is villainous or base. He, on the other side, who has a heart to stoop must necessarily quit the thought of manliness, resolution, friendship, merit and character for himself and others. But to effect these enjoyments and advantages, together with the privilege of a licentious principle, to pretend to enjoy society and a free mind in company with a knavish heart, is as ridiculous as the way of children who eat their cake and afterward cry for it. When men begin to deliberate about dishonesty, and, finding it go less against their stomach, ask slyly, "why they should stick at a good piece of knavery for a good sum?" they should be told, as children that they cannot eat their cake and have it.

When men, indeed, are become accomplished knaves, they are past crying for their cake. They know themselves and are known by mankind. It is not those who are so much admired or envied. The moderate kind are the more taking with us. Yet had we sense, we should consider it is in reality the thoroughly profligate knave, the very complete unnatural villain alone, who can any way bid for happiness with the honest man. True interest is wholly on one side or the other side. All between is inconsistency, irresolution, remorse, vexation and anague fit; from hot to cold; from one passion to another quite contrary; a perpetual discord of life; and an alternate disquiet and self-dislike.

The only rest or repose must be through one determined, considerate resolution, which, when once taken, must be courageously kept, and the passions and affections brought under obedience to it; the temper steeled and hardened to the mind; the disposition to the judg-

ment. Both must agree; else all must be disturbance and confusion, So that to think with one's self in good earnest, "why may not one do this little villainy, or commit this one treachery, and but for once," is the most ridiculous imagination in the world, and contrary to common sense. For a common, honest man whilst left to himself and by philosophy and subtle reasonings about his interests, gives no other answer to the thought of villainy than that he cannot find in his heart to set about it, or conquer the natural evasion to it. And this is natural and just.

The truth is, as nations stand now in the world in respect to morals, honesty is likely to gain little by philosophy or deep speculation of any kind. In the main, it is best to stick to common sense, and go no further. Men's first thoughts, in this matter, are generally better than their second, their natural notions better than those refined by study, or consultations with casuists. According to common sense, "Honesty is the best policy," but according to refined sense, the only well advised persons, as to this world, are arrant knaves and they alone are thought to serve themselves who serve their passions, and indulge their loosest appetites and desires. Such it seems, are the wise, and such the wisdom of the world.

An ordinary man talking of a vile action, in a way of common sense, says naturally and heartily, "He would not be guilty of such a thing for the whole world." But speculative men find great modifications in the case; many ways of evasion; many remedies; many alleviations. A good gift rightly applied; a right method of suing out a pardon; good almshouses, and charitable foundations erected for right worshippers; and a good zeal shown for the right belief, may sufficiently atone for one wrong practice, especially when it is such as raises a man to a considerable power (as they say of doing good and serving the true cause.)

Many a good estate, many a high station has been gained upon such a bottom as this. Some crowns, too, have been purchased on these terms; and some great emperors (if I mistake not) there have been of old who were much assisted by these or the like principles and in return were not ungrateful to the cause and party which had assisted them. The forgers of such morals have been amply endowed and the world has paid roundly for its philosophy; since the original plain principles of humanity and the simple, honest precepts of peace and mutual love have, by a sort of spiritual chemists, been so sublimated as to become the highest corosives; and, passing through their limbecs, have yielded the strongest spirit of mutual hatred and malignant persecution.

**PERSONALS.**

Wm. Duke, of Lamonte, is in the city to-day.

P. G. Walker, of Pleasant Green, is in the city.

Guy Cope left on the noon train for St. Louis.

John Hyatt took in the Tipton fair yesterday.

Mrs. L. Mayer returned from the east yesterday.

Ed. Applegate, of St. Louis, is in the city to-day.

Mrs. Lee Looney left for Boonville this morning.

T. A. Belt, of St. Louis, is registered at Kaiser's.

Mrs. J. D. Sicher returned from Chicago last night.

M. T. Slone went to Tipton to attend the fair to-day.

John Otten, of Boonville, is visiting friends in the city.

Allen Sweet returned from Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday.

Mrs. Meade Stilwell, of Danville, Ills., is the guest of Mrs. T. G. Brown.

Col. H. C. Cross and wife passed east on the noon train, enroute to New York.

J. W. Truxel left last night for the encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, D. C.

Geo. Edmonson, of Col. L. F. Sheldon's office, went to Kansas City yesterday afternoon.

Conductor Jack Spangle is now running on the J. C. B. &amp; L. branch of the Missouri Pacific.

Col. Robert McCulloch, of Jefferson City, passed through on his way to Boonville this morning.

Engineer M. M. Marnoney, of the M. K. &amp; T., is building him a pretty one story house on East Boonville street.

Col. T. P. Hoy left yesterday afternoon to attend the annual reunion of Missouri Mexican veterans at Keytesville, Mo.

Fred Baker, formerly of this city but now of Ft. Worth, Texas, leaves to-day for that place after a pleasant visit to his friends.

Wood Wiley, who lost a foot in

the wreck at Holden several months ago, left yesterday for Kansas City to secure an artificial limb.

Omer Clabaugh, of Lamonte, passed through the city to-day. Mr. Clabaugh is on his way to New York to study medicine in the hospitals.

C. F. Wilson, of Cleveland, O., was in the city yesterday visiting his old schoolmate, Dr. M. T. Collins, whom he had not seen for several years.

Hon. John T. Heard returned Wednesday night from his trip to Colorado. Mr. Heard is much better, the Colorado air and the rest he secured having done him much good.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Boutell left to-day for a month's visit at Baconfield, Vermont, where Mr. Boutell's parents reside. While absent, they will visit Washington, D. C., and other points in the east. Mr. Boutell anticipates lowering the republican majority in his native state, and says he hopes it won't be long before it comes into line.

**ON TO WASHINGTON.**

Sedalia Sends a Large Delegation to the G. A. R. Encampment.

Pullman Sleeper Lackhaven stood at the depot at noon, bearing a banner on each side with the inscription "G. A. R. Post 53, Sedalia, Mo." This car took the Sedalia delegation to Washington, D. C., to attend the national encampment. It was crowded and many

wanted berths, but the Sedalia delegation had everything engaged. Among the ladies and gentlemen from here were noticed:

A. S. McGowan, G. N. Boutell, J. Daniels and wife, A. H. Rogers and wife, W. B. Challacombe and wife, W. A. Fast and wife, E. J. Smith and daughter, Mrs. M. H. Avery, Mrs. C. McNabb, Mrs. J. Mills, J. W. Rippey and wife, Henry Green, M. V. B. Sweet, A. White, George Hoffenburg, L. F. Bean, William Campbell, J. M. Plannett, R. Ewart and wife, John Holman and wife, Mrs. H. Schuman, Dr. I. T. Bronson and wife and J. E. Hillis and wife, Dave Ranney and Wm. Henley, Mrs. Dorman of Clinton, John O'Bannon and Dr. Omer Clabaugh, of Lamonte.

Ticket Agent Berry said he had sold 50 tickets altogether. Judging from the delegation here and the number passing through on every train, there will be a large crowd for the citizens of the national capital to entertain.

**Deals in Dirt.**

B. W. Day to Con Doyle, lot 8, block 2, Heard's first addition to Sedalia, \$100.

J. S. Rogers and wife to O. F. Fowler, lot 12, block 3, McClure's addition, \$250.

R. H. Moses and wife to O. F. Fowler, same, \$250.

T. D. A. Renfrow and wife to J. C. Beedy, the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter, all in section 8, township 44, range 23, 120 acres more or less, \$250.

Wm. Duke, of Lamonte, is in the city to-day.

P. G. Walker, of Pleasant Green, is in the city.

Guy Cope left on the noon train for St. Louis.

Railway Officials.

Quite a number of prominent M. K. &amp; T. officials have been in the city to-day. Among them were General Auditor Geo. J. Pollock, General Storekeeper Jno. A. Murray and Local Treasurer for Kansas, R. W. Maguire.

Thos. C. Purdy, second vice president, and C. G. Hedge, secretary and treasurer, of New York, arrived to-day on their way to Parsons, Kansas.

With Change Hands.

The Hotel LeGrande will again change hands on October 1st. Robert Sadler, an old conductor on the Wabash from Centralia, Mo., will take charge. Mr. Blair, the present proprietor, will retain the bar privileges and will move into the building now occupied by J. M. Byler.

**Piano Recital.**

Miss Hattie Gould gave a piano recital at 612 Ohio street last night, assisted by Misses Gallie, Shepard and Stark. Miss Gould was presented with an elegant medal, inlaid with diamonds, pearls and topaz stones.

**Struck a Wagon.**

Passenger train No. 1 on the Missouri Pacific struck a farmer's wagon near California yesterday afternoon about 1:30. The wagon was thrown about thirty feet but no one was injured.

**Died.**

Dr. Boyer, for years a citizen of Sedalia, died at his home at 521 East Fourth street, this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Funeral services Sunday at 2 p. m.

**To Warrensburg.**

The colored band left this morning for Warrensburg, to attend a barbecue and have a general good time with the rest of the colored folks.

**ANOTHER SCARE.**

Cholera Said to Have Appeared in St. Louis.

St. Louis had another cholera scare to-day, but the health authorities would not admit that it was a genuine case.

A young girl was taken ill with symptoms resembling Asiatic cholera and was sent to one of the hospitals at once and the case is being thoroughly investigated. Every precaution is being taken against the spread of the disease.

**Funeral Services.**

The funeral services of Sol Walker, the dead lineman, were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The remains were laid to rest in the lineman's lot in the cemetery, all the linemen of the Missouri Pacific that were able to be present attending.

**A Roy.**

J. R. Dillon, an engineer on the Missouri Pacific, had a new arrival at his house yesterday in the shape of a little boy. Mr. Dillon was one of the happiest men in the city last night.

**House for Rent.**

Apply at 209 East Fourth street.

**IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.**

The Whaling Waters of the North and the Mysterious Beyond.

When a fish, as the whalers will forever call it, is taken, the ship gets alongside, and the creature is fixed head and tail in a curious and ancient fashion, so that by slackening or tightening the ropes, each part of the vast body can be brought uppermost. A whole boat may be seen inside the giant mouth, the men hacking with axes to slice away the ten-foot screens of bone, while others with sharp spades upon the back are cutting off the deep great-coat of fat in which kindly nature has wrapped up this most overgrown of her children. In a few hours all is stowed away in the tanks, and a red islet, with white projecting bones, lies alongside, and sinks like a stone when the ropes are loosed. Some years ago a man still lingering upon the back had the misfortune to have his foot caught between the creature's ribs at the instant when the tackles were undone. Some eons hence those two skeleton, the one hanging by the foot from the other, may grace the museum of a subtropical Greenland, or astonish the students of the Spitzbergen Institute of anatomy.

Apart from sport, there is a glamour about those circumpolar regions which must affect everyone who has penetrated to them. My heart goes out to that old, gray-headed captain who, having been left for an instant when at death's door, staggered off in his night gear, and was found by his nurses far from his house and still, as he mumbled, "pushing to the norward." So an Arctic fox which a friend of mine endeavored to tame escaped, and was caught many months afterward in a game-keeper's trap in Caithness. It was pushing "norward," though who can say by what strange compass it took its bearings? It is a region of purity, of white ice and blue water, with no human dwelling within a thousand miles to sully the freshness of the breeze which blows across the icefields. And then it is a region of romance also. You stand on the very brink of the unknown, and every duck that you shoot bears a pebble in its gizzard which comes from a land which the maps know not.

These whaling captains profess to see no great difficulty in reaching the pole. Some little margin must be allowed, no doubt, for expansive talk over a pipe and a glass, but still there is a striking unanimity in their ideas. Briefly, they are these: What bars the passage of the explorer as he ascends between Greenland and Spitzbergen is that huge floating ice reef which scientific explorers have called "the paleocystic sea," and the whalers, with more expressive Anglo-Saxon, "the barrier." The ship which has picked its way among the great ice floes finds itself, somewhere about the 81st degree, confronted by a single mighty wall extending right across from side to side, with no chink or crevise up which she can push her bows. It is old ice, gnarled and rugged, and of an exceeding thickness, impossible to pass, and nearly impossible to travel over, so cut and jagged is its surface. Over it this was that the gallant Parry struggled with his sledges in 1827, reaching a latitude (about 80 degrees 30 minutes if my remembrance is correct) which for a long time was the record. As far as he could see, this old ice extended right away to the pole.

Such is the obstacle. Now for the whaler's view of how it may be surmounted. This ice, they say, solid as it looks, is really a floating body, and at the mercy of the water upon which it rests. There is in those seas a perpetual southerly drift, which weakens the cohesion of the huge mass and when, in addition to this, the prevailing winds happen to be from the north, the barrier is all shredded out, and great bays and gulfs appear in its surface. A brisk northerly wind, long continued, might at any time clear a road, and has, according to their testimony, frequently cleared a road by which a ship might slip through to the pole. Whalers fishing as far north as the 83d degree have in an open season seen no ice, and more important still no reflection of ice in the sky to the north of them. But they are in the service of a company, they are there to catch whales, and there is no adequate inducement to make them risk themselves, their vessels and their cargoes, in a dash for the north.—A. Conan Doyle, in London Idler.

Persons having claims for pensions, pay and bounty, those wanting discharges and those who are marked deserters, call at 208 Main St., Sedalia.

**Political Candidates**

Nominated by those who know of our services to the people, endorsed and ratified by public approval, we will be re-elected as usual, to furnish the greatest bargains at all times. Here are a few campaign stumpers

# Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

## A CHOLERA SCARE.

ST. LOUIS WROUGHT UP BY THE ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

They Come From Cholera Infected Districts but Had Papers Showing Perfect Health.

Special to the Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—This city received its first real cholera scare this morning, and for a time it was a scare sure enough.

The news went out over the city that a party of twenty-one German immigrants from a cholera infected district had arrived at the union depot. The health board of the city immediately took action and made a most rigid examination of the case.

It was found that the immigrants had come from an infected district, but had papers showing the perfect health of the party. As soon as this fact was made public excitement abated, but no precautions against the disease will be neglected.

Cholera was terribly fatal in St. Louis upon its former visits to this country, and many of the older citizens remember the horrors of those few weeks, and will watch with grave apprehensions until cold weather ends the danger for this season.

## THEY WANT STONE.

A Delegation of Kansas Democrats Want him to Speak in That State.

A delegation of prominent democrats from Parsons, Kansas, including Editor Lamb, of the *Eclipse*, H. F. Schrimmer and Geo. F. King, passed through the city this morning en route for Boonville for the purpose of inviting Hon. W. J. Stone to address the democrats of Kansas, at Parsons, at an early day.

"Col Stone is very popular in Kansas," said Editor Lamb, "and our people want to hear him discuss public questions. We have watched his course in congress and as a public man and our people have the utmost confidence both in his ability and his earnest devotion to the interests of the people."

"How will John Reilly run?" asked the reporter.

"How will he run? Why he has a regular walk-over. He will be elected for state senator by fifteen hundred majority. This is democratic year in Kansas and the republicans are on the run. With the help of the good democrats among the 'Katy' boys we are going to redeem Parsons and after the next election the republicans won't be in it." Come down then and we will show you a model democratic city administration; one that will make Parsons the pride of every citizen."

Mr. Reilly is a brother of Engineer Jake Reilly and Sedilians feel a great interest in his success, knowing that he has all the qualifications to make him a model senator.

## German Day.

The officers of the executive committee on German day celebration met Monday and appointed the following committees:

On arrangements—L. E. Friemel, George Grosshans, Joseph Patt, Richard Fisher and Robert Fritz.

On finance—A. W. Wizenburg, Major Wm. Beck, George Brill and Herman Ludeman.

On decoration—F. Krueger, H. Ludeman and A. W. Wizenburg.

On amusements—Joseph Patt and George Brill.

The morning of October 6th will be taken up by receiving the visitors on the incoming trains. The procession will form at Main and Ohio streets at 1 p. m. promptly and march to Association park, where there will be athletic exhibitions, music and dancing.

## A SAD VISIT.

The Funeral of Miss Theresa Gardella in St. Louis.

Messrs. J. H. Pilkington, Chris. Hye and L. G. Addor returned this morning from St. Louis where they went to attend the funeral of the late Miss Theresa Gardella, whose sad death was chronicled in the DEMOCRAT several days ago.

"It was one of the most impressive ceremonies I ever saw," said Mr. Pilkington to a DEMOCRAT reporter, "and the floral offerings were especially beautiful. The

funeral services were held in the Catholic church and the procession, fully a mile and a half long, marched from the church to Calvary cemetery. The church was filled with sympathizing friends of the family."

The lovely young girl, who was cut down in the very dawn of young womanhood, was an especial favorite of a large circle of friends, and the bereaved family have all the sympathy which it is the power of humanity to offer.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA.

Only a Small Sum Required to Bring It Here.

Judging from the scarcity of attendants at the Commercial club rooms yesterday, one would think that the business men of the city did not care whether Sedalia got the meeting or not.

Owing to the absence of President Dutcher and the secretary, Rev. J. Spencer, nothing definite could be decided upon. Three committees, composed as follows, were appointed.

The Park committee consists of Messrs. I. Frensdorff, J. S. Langhorne and Rev. J. S. Myers.

On the business men's committee are Messrs. A. F. Sampson, E. E. McClellan and J. G. White, and a third committee to meet Messrs. Dutcher and Spencer on their arrival at 10:40 Thursday morning. This latter is composed of Judge D. C. Metzker and Revs. Boller and Jamp.

The amount asked by the officers is only \$1,500, just enough to cover the expenses of the programme, and the advantages to the citizens more than cover two or three times the amount.

After the appointment of the committees, the meeting adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Messrs. Dutcher and Spencer expect to be present.

## PECK AND HIS FIGURES.

New York's Labor Commissioner Has the Case Against Him Postponed.

The hearing on the order issued by Judge Edwards on the application of E. Ellery Anderson and Norton Chase, requiring Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck to show cause why he should not be compelled to show the original blanks upon which he based his recent report, came up before Judge Fursman at the special term held at the court house here to-day, says a special to the *Republic* from Kingston, N. Y. Senator Chase appeared individually for the plaintiffs and E. J. Meaghan, of Albany, for Commissioner Peck.

Mr. Meaghan presented an affidavit from Peck setting forth that the papers were only served on him late Saturday afternoon and he had had no opportunity to prepare his answer. It would require the affidavits of 15 or 20 clerks in the office in order to present the defendant's side of the case to the court, and there had been no time in which to secure or prepare these statements.

The action was to coerce a state officer into disclosing confidential communications made to him in his official capacity, and a chance should be given him to prepare his defense.

Mr. Chase said there could be no defense except a merely legal one. The only question was: Has a public officer the right to refuse a taxpayer and a citizen of the state access to the records of his office?

Judge Fursman stated that it was difficult for him to conceive how a public officer could receive confidential communications from any person. He has no business to receive confidential communications from any person. Yet, as the time has been so short, it would be unseemly to force a state officer into granting the demand when he states that he intends to oppose in good faith the application of the plaintiffs without giving him an opportunity to present his side of the case.

Mr. Chase said that months ago Mr. Peck had said that the result of his investigations into the tariff question would be to overthrow the theory that tariff had raised wages; yet in his statement put forth in August last he reaches a conclusion the reverse of this. Judge Fursman again said that he thought no state officer had any right to receive confidential communications and make them the basis for a public report, but that Mr. Peck should have an opportunity to be heard in the matter, and, therefore, he would set the case down for argument at the Albany special term on September 27th.

## ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

WHITTINGTON'S DEATH CAUSED BY A FRIEND.

A Laborer on the M. K. & E. Extension Mixed Up in the Killing by Marshal Long.

Constable Robert Ramsey returned from New Franklin last night. In regard to the killing of Whittington by Marshal Long, Mr. Ramsey said: "There appeared to be a conspiracy to effect Whittington's escape, and a note was found on his person to that effect. The man that caused the death as his comrade came out of the jail with Marshal Long and his prisoner and in passing through the gate, Whittington went out first, the stranger then pushed through and shut the gate, leaving the marshal on the inside. Whittington took the hint at once and started to run, when Mr. Long seeing his prisoner would escape, drew his revolver and shot him."

The name of the would-be rescuer could not be learned, as Mr. Ramsey was not able to get any more facts in the case. It is known that he was employed on the M. K. & E. extension and he will probably be arrested.

This statement undoubtedly clears Marshal Long of any unfavorable suspicions that may be indulged in regard to his action in the case.

## THE NEW ST. LOUIS LINE.

The Missouri, Kansas & Eastern to Be Completed by January First.

Col. John S. Elliott, the veteran team-man and railroad builder, was in the city last night and stated that the M. K. & E. would be completed to St. Louis and ready for operation by January 1st.

"The rails are already laid forty miles west of St. Charles," said Col. Elliott, "and the work of track laying will commence at Rockport at once and will be pushed both east and west from that point. Inside of thirty days a force will begin laying rails at Boonville and work east."

Col. Elliott said the grade of the new road was excellent, being almost a water grade to St. Louis, and the road will be rock-ballasted as it is built and will be first-class in construction and equipment. The rolling stock is now ready for the track.

## DRESDEN DEMOCRATS.

A Rousing Rally and Some Interesting Speeches.

The democrats of Dresden and vicinity held a rousing rally last night and listened to interesting and eloquent speeches from Hon. Geo. Longan, chairman of the county committee, Hon. W. D. Steele, candidate for prosecuting attorney, and Collector Doherty, candidate for re-election. There was a large crowd present and each of the gentlemen delivered a good, sound democratic speech.

## Improving the Track.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas will greatly improve its track between this city and Boonville so as to more easily handle the increased volume of business it will receive when the M. K. & E. is completed into St. Louis. The track will be straightened and shortened in several places and the grade lowered at several points.

## A Spotted Negro.

The Moberly Monitor has the following: "A negro about 25 years old attracted a great deal of attention at the depot yesterday afternoon. His name is John Higbee and his home is at Clifton Hill. Although a negro his skin in most places is as white as the fairest Caucasian. His whole body is covered with spots of negro skin and vice versa."

## A QUIET DAY.

Moberly Enforces the Sunday Law Against Barbers.

Every barber shop in the city was closed tight and secure yesterday, says the Moberly Monitor. All day it was amusing to see men and big boys with their faces adorned with a beard of a week's growth hunting for a Knight of the Razor who would remove the hirsute appendages and let the wearer thereof go respectable to meeting, but no

man with the razor could be found. Traveling men who Sunday in this city were compelled to go be-whiskered. Railroad men came in off their run Saturday night and could not find that much wanted barber. So it went and will go every Sabbath. The cause of this new run of affairs is the barbarous way the barbers have been barbecued in the circuit court for un-whiskering be-whiskered individuals on the Lord's day.

Moral: Get there on Saturday.

## SHOT AT HIM.

A Tramp Tries to Kill Conductor Hulett.

About half-past 6 o'clock this morning, says the Nevada Mail of the 12th, when the work train pulled out of the yards going north, Conductor Hulett routed a couple of tramps who were stealing a ride on his train.

The men were put off at the Hickory street crossing. No sooner had they hit the ground than one of them pulled a pistol and fired twice at Conductor Jesse Hulett, fortunately missing him. The train went on and the tramps walked off.

Officer Cris Perry heard the shooting and proceeded to investigate. He followed the men a considerable distance but lost them in the brush south of town.

Subsequently Marshal Hill overhauled one of the tramps in the woods near the Y and lodged him in jail. He says he is not the man who did the shooting.

## MISSOURI GAME LAW.

Sportmen Can Refresh Their Minds So as Not to Violate the Law.

You may shoot deer from October 1 to January 1; turkeys, September 15 to March 1; prairie chickens (pinnated grouse), August 15 to February 1; ruffed grouse (commonly called pheasants) and quails (Virginia partridges), October 1 to January 1; woodcock, July 1 to January 10; waterfowl, not protected; doves, plovers and meadow larks, August 1 to February 1. All insectivorous birds, their nests and eggs, and those of game birds, protected.

Possession of game out of season illegal.

Birds not showing shot marks to be considered as illegally killed.

All railway companies, express companies and carriers are forbidden to carry game out of season.

Non-residents are forbidden to trap or kill any deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, quails, ruffed grouse, wild geese, brants, wild ducks, snipes, woodcocks and any furred animal.

Shooting on inclosed lands, without permission, illegal.

Any person may catch or kill on his own premises, for his own or for his own family's consumption, quails or prairie chickens, from October 15 to February 1.

Fish with hook and line at any time.

Drugs, poison, explosives, permanent obstructions, nets, wires, seines, traps, etc., prohibited, except that a net may be used to catch minnows, and residents may catch fish with a seine or set net having meshes not smaller than two inches square from May 1 to April 1.

Sheriffs, marshals, constables, and other state and county officers, must pay strict and prompt attention to the enforcement of their game and fish laws, being empowered to arrest violators without warrant; and any such officer failing to do so shall forfeit and pay into the county treasury ten dollars.

Informers will receive half the fine collected from violators.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Chas. D. Rayburn and wife to G. I. Murphy—Lots 12, 13 and 14, block 2, Vaughn's addition to Green Ridge. \$125.

John Letts, by administrator, to Philip R. Adams—Lot 1, block 1, Letts' second addition to Sedalia. \$200.

Geo. D. Newland and wife to William Maize—One acre and 39 square rods, section 10, township 43, range 22. \$500.

Chas. E. Musick to Jno. N. McNees—Lot 2, block 14, Pope's first addition to Hughesville. \$15.

J. R. Heldman to Jas. Castlitt—Part section 9, township 45, range 21. \$750.

## Disbanded.

The Sedalia base ball club has disbanded for the season. The finances of the club are in good shape, they having paid for their uniforms and all expenses from the St. Joe trip.

## GRAVE CHARGES.

HOW THE KANSAS VOTE WAS RODMANIZED.

Legate Claims That Humphrey Was "Counted In" as Governor of the State Two Years Ago.

by far the largest political demonstration ever in Saline county.

The dinner was free and bounteous. Everybody was fed and the eatables could not be excelled in quality.

The speeches of Stone and Tarnay aroused the wildest enthusiasm and were exceedingly brilliant efforts.

## A STORY FOR WIVES.

How Husbands May be Kept From Staying Out Late.

An old gentleman who has long been a model husband, tells an exchange the following story which may suggest a cure for some unfortunate husband who has fallen into the bad habit of leaving his wife at home with the children and the servants while he puts in his time with "the boys" down town:

"When I was 30," remarked the old fellow to a lot of youngsters, who were narrating their domestic experiences, "I married the belle of the country and she was a lively one, I tell you. She was about 25 and had a convincing way with her that was a caution. I had been one of the boys and she knew it, but that didn't hold her back a bit. We were in love with other and she was willing to run all the risks. For the first three months I did very well, and then I began to stay out just a little later than before and still a little later, but Hattie never said a word. One night I got in about 3 o'clock and as usual she was asleep, and I crept in without disturbing her, though it was three hours later than any time I had got in since I was married. The next morning Hattie was as bright as a dollar."

"What time did you get in last night, Tom?" she asked at breakfast.

"Oh, along about midnight," I replied evasively.

"Worse than that," she laughed. "Maybe it was a little later," I confessed.

"It was about three, wasn't it?" she asked with the air of a person who knew what she was talking about.

"Oh, no, not quite so bad as that," I hastily protested.

"It must have been, Tom," she insisted, "for it was half past two before I got in and I was dead asleep before you came."

It was my time to make a few remarks then, but I didn't make them, I confessed to three o'clock and from that day to this I've been in by 9 o'clock, and I don't know yet whether she was fooling me or not. Good night. It's a quarter to nine," and the old man walked out.

Was Only Drugged With Whiskey.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The

## Sedalia Democrat.

WARNER is waning.

STONE's campaign is magnificent.

THE one-third party is not in it.

MISSOURI democracy is wide-awake and aggressive.

It makes the average republican sick to remind him of the vote in 1890.

THE political fight is on in New York and Dave Hill is "in it" on the right side.

THE EVENING DEMOCRAT only costs ten cents per week, but it gives all the news.

AUDITOR SEIBERT gives the facts in regard to penitentiary management. Read his letter.

DICK KERENS is all right but the republican leaders in Missouri greatly fear that "\$100,000 campaign fund" is in quarantine.

THE Gazette attempts to make political capital out of the university question, but like the rest of its labors the effort will fall flat.

SEDALIA should hurry up that stock subscription for the north and south railroad or Springfield and Marshall will be ahead of her in the work.

THE working men of the country have reason to distrust and abhor both Pinkertonism and protection. They have equal reason to abhor the party that brought both these evils upon the country.

SEDALIAN'S, without regard to politics, favor university removal and capital removal. When the Gazette attempts to make political capital out of either of these questions it strikes a blow at Sedalia's prosperity.

THERE should be a state convention of democratic clubs in Missouri at an early day. The clubs are numerous and are doing good work, but a closer organization would make them even more efficient. It would only require two or three weeks' time and a little work to bring representatives of the clubs together.

THE road convention called to meet in this city next winter will be the largest and most important ever held in the state. The work of the Springfield and Chillicothe conventions has resulted in greatly increased interest in the road question and the next meeting, to be held in this city, will be ready to get down to practical work.

THE Fayette Democrat takes no stock in the report that a strange animal called "Warner democrat" is roaming around in the woods in Howard county, and hence makes the following offer: "This talk of Warner democrats is all bosh. We will give to any responsible person the Democrat free for one year who will furnish us the name of a single democrat in Howard county who will vote for Bill Warner."

THE Kansas City Star in its desperate and almost despairing efforts to aid Major Warner even gains its own consent to help Mr. Harrison a little, despite its oft repeated professions of admiration for Mr. Cleveland. No other construction can be put upon the efforts of that paper to make the people of Missouri believe that the force bill is not an issue. The Star is learning how difficult it is to pass on both sides of the sapling.

THE Columbia Herald says the city council has "determined to proceed at once to formulate a proposition for water-works to be submitted to the voters at an early day." Then look out for injunctions and obstructions from a class of men who have grown so rich that they are unable to pay taxes on the property they own. The progress of this proposition will be watched, and unless work has been begun in good faith by the time the legislature meets the university should be removed and work commenced elsewhere.

THAT must have been an interesting interview in St. Louis when wily William Warner called upon Chauncey I. Filey and offered him

the office of coal oil inspector if he would get out and hustle up his friends in a political way. Filey, practical, shrewd and well-informed in regard to the condition of his party in the state, must have smiled at the idea of Warner attempting to buy him up with an office that both of them knew he would never have the disposal of, in order to get him to stir up his friends to give Warner a big vote so as to strengthen his chances to secure a fat thing in case Harrison should pull through. It has been a long time since any one attempted to play "de ole man" for a political "greeney" and the sensation must have been a novel one.

However, Filey evened matters somewhat when he put on a look of injured innocence and told his "tempter" that he "had never received an office or a government contract for political work and was too old to begin in 1892."

## DON'T WANT WARNER.

The Kansas City friends of Maj. Warner, who imagined some months ago that the people of Missouri were laying awake of nights trying to devise some plan to induce him to accept the position of governor, have lately concluded that more of the "sinews of war" was needed.

Accordingly they sent out the following demand for money, and addressed one of the demands to Mr. C. R. Field, a Kansas City merchant:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27, '92.—Mr. C. R. Field: DEAR SIR—The Warner campaign executive committee, composed of one hundred leading republicans of this city, appointed the undersigned a finance committee to raise a Warner campaign fund, to be expended and disbursed under the direction of the finance committee.

This finance committee has carefully considered the amounts which it thinks leading republicans in the city should contribute, and made up a list accordingly. The amount apportioned to you is \$10, and we request and trust that you will at once send your check for that amount to J. H. Oglebay, treasurer.

The finance committee desires to make collections as speedily as possible. Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. OGLEBAY,  
JEFFERSON BRUMLACK,  
J. M. PATTERSON,  
C. M. FERREE,  
FRANK ASKEW,

Finance Committee.

Mr. Field promptly enclosed the circular to the *Republic* and requested that paper to say for him "to the Warner finance committee that though he has no doubt they need all the money they can get, yet he hopes they will excuse him from contributing the amount apportioned" to him, as he owns considerable real estate here in Missouri on which the taxes have been growing less each year under the democratic administration of the state. "I am perfectly satisfied and would dislike to see a change," says Mr. Field in conclusion.

THE FORCE BILL.

When he does see a change it will not be through the election of the associate and beneficiary of Rodman, groomed by Star Route contractors. As long as the republican party in Missouri—and in it there are many honest men—allows its organization to be controlled and its nominations dictated by such men as this, Missouri will continue solidly democratic."

SECRETARY RUSK, of the department of agriculture, has repeatedly stated that the price of hogs in this country has been advanced by the work of his department in establishing inspection of meats for export and in securing the removal of prohibitive decrees in foreign countries against the importation of American meats. The bureau of statistics has just published some figures which stamp the farmer-secretary's claim as utterly absurd, says the Kansas City Star. The July exports of hog products to Denmark show an increase of \$2,274 over the exports of July, 1891; to Germany, an increase of \$351,892; to Italy, \$17,375; to Spain an increase of \$9,164; to France, a decrease of \$130,750, a net increase of less than a quarter of a million dollars for the month. This is at the rate of 3 million dollars a year, or an increase of about 2 per cent. There is no direct evidence that even this small increase is due to the labors of Secretary Rusk; but even if he may justly claim the credit, it is ridiculous for him to claim that it has had the slightest effect on the price of hogs. It is true that the

price of hogs is unusually high. But this is due to a relatively small supply of hogs in the country and not to the petty efforts of the government to increase foreign demand for hog products.

## GIVE US MORE OF SUNSHINE.

A recent writer in the *North American Review* has the following forcible ideas upon a subject that had always been and ever will be, perhaps, a source of much argument:

"Why do we continue to wear mourning? The custom is outworn; it is an anachronism in the nineteenth century. It is unchristian; it clouds the spiritual significance of the resurrection with the ever present expression of temporal loss. It is cruel; it forces helpless and innocent people into action which entails a privation and unnecessary suffering. It is untruthful; it makes false outward show of changes in sentiment; and it is essentially vulgar, for it presses private affairs upon public notice; it thrusts claims of fashion and frivolity upon a time which most greatly moves the heights and depths of being, and it forces superficial worldliness into the fiercest throes which can ever rend human nature."

To a calm, thinking mind, it is always a matter of curiosity why people should go to such extremes in manifesting sorrow over the death of their friends. Were this an unenlightened age and death surrounded by the fearful superstitions of mythology, then would there be an excuse for these "trappings of woe." Or, again, if it was thought that the departed had gone to the abodes of the damned, there would be an excuse for the customary mourning.

Centuries ago an old philosopher said that "no evil can befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead." This is the more proper way to look at the matter, and while surroundings and time-honored tradition may influence otherwise, yet why not mark with a white stone, as more in accordance with the divine will, the passing of a beloved one to the realms of the future? The race has been run, the battle fought and it is but the fate of all men to lie down and sleep. The skies are just as bright, the winds blow as softly and the flowers as bright and fragrant as they were before the dead took up the great problem of life. This tattered garment of mortality is scarcely worth the mending at any time, and it would certainly be most impious to say that the Great Ruler of All should do thus and thus in obedience to the shallow imaginings of man.

It certainly indicates a healthier tone to see less of black and more of calm confidence that the future is not one of terror and darkness. However poignant one's grief may be, let it be unostentatious.

THE DEMOCRAT does not blame its radical contemporary for growing ill-natured at the circulation of Stone's St. Louis speech. It was the severest arraignment any party ever received and opened the eyes of decent, honest, patriotic republicans to the disgraceful history of radicalism in Missouri.

WARNER was campaigning in Southwest Missouri last week and his organs delighted to refer to the inhabitants of that section of the state as "swamp angels" and "moss-backs." Now just watch those self-respecting Missourians resent the insults on the 8th of November.

THE poor old *Gazette* is still boasting of printing Warner's Sedalia speech "the day after it was delivered." That's nothing. The *DEMOCRAT* printed Stone's Sedalia speech the day it was delivered, and it was a much better speech than Warner's, too.IS THERE anyone running against John T. Heard in this district? If so, where is he "at?"—*Springfield Leader*.

There is no one running against Heard. A couple of gentlemen, however, are contesting for second place.

THE very small crowd which gathered at the court house to hear Mr. Leonard on last Saturday conclusively proves that the third party is making no headway in Pettis county.

CLEVELAND is confident that the democracy will carry New York. All factional quarrels are buried and the party in the Empire state presents a solid front once more.

STONE is making able speeches wherever he goes. Warner's effort

that in each state the federal republican judges shall appoint three partisan supervisors to take control of the returns from each congressional district, with power to throw out any township or county if they so choose. It means that deputy United States marshals may trample upon the rights of a state to control its own elections and be absolute in conducting affairs at the polls. To the south it means a revival of carpet-bag rule and negro domination. It means a repetition of the scenes of '76, when in the city of St. Louis alone 5,700 names were stricken from the registration lists and over 1,000 deputy marshals arrested hundreds of the best citizens on the morning of the election and held them until the polls closed. The next day, while the canvassing board was in session at the court house, W. D. W. Barnard, in charge of the federal forces, walked in, bearing all the insignia of office, and threatened the arrest of the entire board unless they rejected the vote of certain precincts. When he made his return to Attorney-General Taft at Washington, he very gracefully announced that he had saved three congressmen, and in addition to his bill of \$21,000, received these approving words from that official: "Yes, you have brought a good deal of sugar on your spade."

It is the desperate and lawless attempt of the republican party to retain its threatened power. It would make an interested party the sole judge of elections with its usurped power backed up by all the forces at the command of the federal government. It would be a usurpation of state rights and an assumption of federal power as dangerous as it would be wrong and unconstitutional. It would be the final step to the establishment of a republican domination.

THE Carnegie strike has settled down into the slow work of a boycott which will hardly accomplish anything, says the *Springfield Leader*. If the workingmen of Pennsylvania wish to give Carnegie a blow and at the same time benefit the country at large, they will cast a vote for the tariff reform party in November.

FILEY, the great "eliminated," can be counted upon for valuable assistance in the work of eliminating the men who eliminated him. He serves notice that his mouth is no longer sealed by the responsibility of leadership in his party and he can and will reply to all charges against him.

THE DEMOCRAT does not blame its radical contemporary for growing ill-natured at the circulation of Stone's St. Louis speech. It was the severest arraignment any party ever received and opened the eyes of decent, honest, patriotic republicans to the disgraceful history of radicalism in Missouri.

WARNER was campaigning in Southwest Missouri last week and his organs delighted to refer to the inhabitants of that section of the state as "swamp angels" and "moss-backs." Now just watch those self-respecting Missourians resent the insults on the 8th of November.

THE poor old *Gazette* is still boasting of printing Warner's Sedalia speech "the day after it was delivered." That's nothing. The *DEMOCRAT* printed Stone's Sedalia speech the day it was delivered, and it was a much better speech than Warner's, too.IS THERE anyone running against John T. Heard in this district? If so, where is he "at?"—*Springfield Leader*.

There is no one running against Heard. A couple of gentlemen, however, are contesting for second place.

THE very small crowd which gathered at the court house to hear Mr. Leonard on last Saturday conclusively proves that the third party is making no headway in Pettis county.

CLEVELAND is confident that the democracy will carry New York. All factional quarrels are buried and the party in the Empire state presents a solid front once more.

STONE is making able speeches wherever he goes. Warner's effort

## When in Sedalia

GO TO THE

## Kaiser :: Restaurant

FOR YOUR MEALS

There You Get the Best  
IN :: THE :: CITY.Political  
Candidates

Nominated by those who know of our services to the people, endorsed and ratified by public approval, we will be re-elected as usual, to furnish the greatest bargains at all times. Here are a few campaign stumpers.

Window Shades ..... 25c.

Lace Curtains, ..... 65c.

Portiers, ..... \$2.00.

Chenille Curtains, ..... \$5.00.

Mosquito Bars, ..... \$1.25.

Carpets 12½c yd. upwards at

Sedalia Carpet Company  
CORNER THIRD AND LAMINE.

Every Street Car Passes Our Door.

## Attention :: Democrats.

The best trade reputation you ever had or ever will get is to depend for honest dealing in the old Democratic Clothing House of Blair Bros., notwithstanding Peter Funk advertisements.

## GO TO BLAIR'S.

## FARMERS, WE ASK YOUR ATTENTION!

## MEADOW LARK

## HAY

## Stacker &amp; Loader

WITH

Jumbo Riding

Sweet Rake,

10 to 20 tons

stacked in 1 day

METAL FRAME

To our Improved 20-foot Giant and also our Meadow Lark Hay Stackers, 14-ft Jumbo Riding and Lift Rake; also our common Bull rake on wheels. Also our improved

SMOOTHING HARROW

All sizes, from one to four-horse power.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

And repairing of all kinds that is done at a machine shop.

DEAL IN

and REPAIR ENGINES.

Engine repairs on hand, such as Globe, Angle and Check valves; Garfield Boiler Injectors, Oil Cups, Gas Pipe and Fittings, Belting and Packing; Smoke Stacks, Coal Mining Cars, Sidewalk grates made to order.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 6-horse en-

gine in complete order. Call on or address

Sedalia, Mo.

BARLEY BROS. &amp; CO.

has been worn threadbare and he has neither the heart nor the ability to prepare another.

GEN. STEVENSON is doing splendid campaign work, and it is more than probable that his labors will bring both Illinois and Indiana into line.

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what will cost over twenty million dollars.

Book for the millions who contemplate visiting Chicago in 1893. It will be purchased by the millions who cannot go, but who desire to know just what their friends are seeing.

The Chance of a Life-Time.

Agents Wanted Act quickly and make hundreds of dollars. We want an agent in every town to circulate this book. Exclusive territory given. It sells at \$1.00. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. One agent sold 75 copies in two days—another on the first week—another cleared \$150 in 9 days. Scores of agents are averaging \$1 to \$2 a day. Try it and see.

Book for 25 days credit. Liberal terms. Write for full particulars, or to secure the agency instantly send only 75 cents for a elegant and complete canvassing outfit.

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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Read the Democrat and live long

## THE PENITENTIARY.

## WHAT IT COSTS THE TAX-PAYERS OF MISSOURI.

State Auditor Seibert Gives Some Interesting Information on the Subject.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 23, 1892.

L. R. Westbrook, Esq., Ashland, Mo.—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., stating that it is being asserted by persons in your town, who claim to know all about it, that our state penitentiary is costing the taxpayers the enormous sum of \$200,000 per annum, and you express a very natural desire to know the exact truth in regard to the matter. For reply, I shall endeavor to furnish you from the books a full and complete statement, plain and concise as possible, of the expenditures for support of that institution covering the time the present administration has had charge of affairs. In order that you may understand me clearly, I beg that you will bear in mind that there are two "funds" or sources from whence moneys are derived for support, maintenance and improvement of the penitentiary, viz.:

First, from "Earnings Missouri Penitentiary," which are moneys collected by the warden from contractors for labor of convicts, from the United States for keeping convicts sentenced by federal courts, from sale of brick made at the penitentiary brick yard and for stone taken from the penitentiary quarry, etc. The warden, as required by law, deposits these collections in the state treasury monthly, to the credit of a "special fund" or account designated on the books as "Earnings Missouri Penitentiary."

Second, from appropriations for "Missouri Penitentiary, Support of," out of the general revenue fund, the moneys of which arise from taxation.

The law requires the warden, under the direction of the board of penitentiary inspectors, to use the moneys collected and appropriated from "Earnings" to pay all the expenses of the institution, as far as they will go.

The moneys appropriated for "Missouri penitentiary, support of," can only be used to pay such expenses of the institute as cannot be met by the moneys collected from "Earnings." In short, not a dollar of the tax-payers' money can be used as long as there is any money in the treasury to the credit of the "Earnings" account.

As the appropriations are made by the general assembly biennially, I shall give you the figures of expenditures for periods covering two years together, viz., for 1889-90 and 1891-92.

In 1889 the legislature appropriated for support and improvements of the penitentiary in 1889-90 the sum of \$375,000 out of earnings and \$175,000 out of the general revenue fund (Missouri penitentiary, support of).

The books show that during 1889-90 the warden collected \$386,947.10 for earnings, but as the appropriation for those two years was only \$375,000, the sum of \$11,947.10 could not be drawn, but reverted to the state treasury. The \$375,000 was expended for feeding, clothing, guarding, etc., 1,700 to 1,800 convicts during 1889-90, but being insufficient to pay all the expenses of the institution, it was necessary to draw \$130,210.74 out of the other appropriation, "Missouri Penitentiary, Support of." As \$175,000 had been appropriated for the last named account out of the general revenue fund for those two years, there remained an undrawn balance of \$44,789.26, which canceled and "reverted to the treasury," as directed by the constitution.

During these two years—1889-90—the interests of the state required the erection of two additional shop buildings inside the walls, the completion of the state building known as the "warden's" house; and, further, that the vast property of the state connected with the prison be kept in repair. The warden's report for 1889-90, page 11, shows that two new shop buildings were erected and other improvements made at the cost of \$61,044.25, and there is no room to doubt that the improvements and betterments to the state's property then made are now worth more than the sums expended, viz.:

New factory, No. 1..... \$10,054.72  
New factory, No. 2..... 13,689.55  
Completion of warden's house..... 4,098.49  
General improvements and repairs..... 13,275.15

Total value of labor done on betterments, etc..... \$47,956.00  
Add value of brick and stone used..... 13,088.23

The two new shop buildings, erected in 1889-90, have made it

possible for the prison authorities to hire out a much larger number of convicts to contractors in 1891-92, thereby largely increasing amount of earnings, as the figures for 1891-92 amply demonstrate.

The result for 1889-90 may be tabulated as follows:

Amount drawn in 1889-90 out of general revenue fund..... \$114,370.46  
Add amount drawn from same source in January, '91, to pay expenses incurred for support in December, '90..... 15,840.28

Total amount actually paid for support of the institution by the tax-payers for 1889-90..... \$130,210.74  
Deduct amount of "earnings" collected for 1889-90 that could not be used and reverted to the treasury..... 11,947.11

Total actual cost to the tax-payers for 1889-90 over and above "earnings"..... \$118,263.65  
Deduct valuation of betterments to the state's property now worth..... 61,044.22

Total actual cost to tax-payers for 1889-90, after deducting value of betterments..... \$57,219.40

This is \$28,609.70 per annum for 1889 and 1890.

In 1891 the general assembly appropriated for 1891-92 the sum of \$400,000 from earnings and \$175,000 from the general revenue fund (Missouri penitentiary, support of) for maintenance and improvements.

The books show that during the last eighteen months (from January 1, 1891, up to and including July, 1892) the warden collected and disbursed \$323,245.49 of earnings, very nearly enough to pay all the expenses of the institution. By reason of a very disastrous fire inside the prison walls in May, 1891, the large and costly buildings, owned by the state and occupied by the J. S. Sullivan Saddle Tree Co., were totally destroyed, and it therefore became imperatively necessary for about \$58,253.45 of the earnings to be expended for rebuilding. Warrants were drawn on the general revenue fund to pay officers and guards as follows:

In 1891..... \$53,668.28  
In 1892—seven months..... 12,140.55

Total amount drawn from the treasury over and above earnings..... \$63,808.83  
Deduct cost of rebuilding..... 58,233.45

Total actual cost to the tax-payers for support of the institution for nineteen months..... \$7,555.18

It is proper to explain that of the \$12,140.55 drawn in 1892, the sum of \$6,133.07 was drawn in January, to pay expenses of the institution during the month of December, 1891, and that the remainder, \$6,007.28, is the exact sum paid by the tax-payers for support of the penitentiary during the first seven months of this year. This \$6,007.28 was drawn in March to pay expenses during February, and not a dollar has been paid out of the general revenue fund, directly or indirectly, for the support of the penitentiary during the months of March, April, May, June and July. The moneys collected for earnings have been sufficient to pay all the expenses during these months.

In short, I can inform you that our state penitentiary has been absolutely self-supporting during the last five months. I have confidence that by wise and economical management, as in the past, this institution will not in the future be a burden to the tax-payers.

Yours very truly,  
J. M. SEIBERT, State Auditor.  
Sec'y Board of Penitentiary Inspectors.

## NEARING THE END.

## The Republican Campaign Suffering From a Collapse.

The visiting republican statesmen were in a decidedly disgruntled state, says the St. Louis *Republic*. In the language of one of them: "The weeks are rolling by without anything being accomplished further than a few speeches by Major Warner to small audiences in country towns. The single-handed fight that he is making is in strong contrast to the long list of speakers the democrats have out in the state. When it is remembered that the state has always been overwhelmingly democratic; that Filley and his followers have been eliminated from the republican ranks, and that the state committee is without means to conduct a campaign, it is easily seen that there is nothing to encourage hope. The little stir being made here in the city amounts to nothing, and it is only a surface movement by the Harrison appointees, who must make a show of trying to do something. Outside of a few hundred dollars contributed by them no campaign fund has been raised, nor is there any prospect of a respectable sum being secured. The state committee is in debt \$6,000 from the last campaign and although Kerens promised to pay the amount and raise a \$100,000 campaign fund; he has not raised over \$1,000 including his own subscription. While the state committee complains of the inactivity of the city committee their own do-nothing policy is far more reprehensible. All in the world that they have done is to establish headquarters, make out a list of appointments for Major Warner and distribute a few thousand campaign documents."

There was apparently no disposition on the part of any republican present to champion the cause of the present managers or offer an apology for omission and commission.

The joke was a success, was heartily enjoyed and taken in good part. But one of the boys was not to be outdone, so he planned a retort, and builded better than he knew.

One evening he set out to call again at Farmer W.'s, and in his overcoat pocket he carried a small alarm clock. Several of the young people had unexpectedly come in to spend the evening, and an impromptu entertainment was arranged.

Among other things a tableau of the state-ques order was arranged for, with blue lights, etc., the hall and dining room being called into ser-

## OBSERVATIONS.

BY PETRUCHIO.

## Where Were They?

There are lots of things to make us laugh if we but look for them. Sometimes we need not even look, but will meet a ludicrous incident most unexpectedly. I stood with a friend on Ohio street the other day when I heard such a squeaking and cheeping as seldom greets the ear except it come from a new-hatched hen-nest. Nearer and nearer it came. Not a soul was in the immediate vicinity save an old lady whom no one would suspicion of carrying young chickens. But just as the old lady passed us the cheeping also passed, and there was no doubt but that at least a half dozen young chickens or birds of some sort were concealed about her person.

My companion looked amazed, and I felt so. That old lady was perfectly unconscious of those chickens. She carried nothing in her hands, and seemed specially interested in something across the street. Where she had those birds remains a mystery.

This incident called up another of a most ludicrous

## MYSTERY OF A CAR SEAT.

A lady friend of mine has a small clock which she carries with her everywhere she goes. It is a cute thing, square and upright, and will make more noise when it ticks than any clock in town. It is greater on

the "tick" than a railroad clerk. Well, recently this lady went to Nevada on a visit. She found at the last moment that she had not put the clock in her trunk, so she slipped it into her cloak pocket. When the conductor came along he heard the ticking, and looked all around, but could not locate it. At the depots the passengers in the car heard the mysterious noise, and they all felt that the old-fashioned death-bug was ticking away the last hours of some doomed individual, while the superstitious were certain that an impending doom for that train hung over them, and every moment they expected to feel the shock of a fatal wreck.

The conductor passed again and again, and each time he looked more puzzled. Finally, he beckoned a porter to him and pointed out the seat and spoke some directions. The porter came, looked, listened, looked again and again listened. He got down on the floor and peered into the seat, at the sides of the seat, under the seat, and slowly retreated, shaking his head in a most mystified manner.

The clock continued to do business at the old stand in the same old methodical and loud-voiced way.

By this time every eye was on that mysterious seat, and every individual had his curiosity aroused to the highest pitch. And when the train stopped at Nevada the open-eyed wonder was no whit abated when my friend with much unconscious dignity walked down the aisle and with her went the noisy tick-tick, tick-tick that was probably still a mystery.

Speaking of clocks reminds me of an

## ALARM CLOCK IN THE PARLOR.

It wasn't put there for me, for you may be sure I never stayed so late, though I have several young friends who may find themselves in a parlor with an alarm clock unless they observe earlier hours.

Not far from Sedalia lived, a few years since, a wealthy, good tempered farmer who loved his joke and was father to two or three very handsome and popular young ladies. They were great entertainers, and the hours sped more quickly than they seemed, and often gentlemen visitors would be found saying fare-well at a much later hour than they knew.

My friend who was the father conceived that it would be a great joke one night when there were present two or three young gentlemen whom he particularly liked and in whom he had unbounded confidence to remind them of the hour by a tin-pan serenade, and so he proceeded to execute his design.

Getting two or three tin pans he called in some assistance and at ten o'clock opened up such a din beneath the parlor window as will call the most blissful company back to earth.

The joke was a success, was heartily enjoyed and taken in good part. But one of the boys was not to be outdone, so he planned a retort, and builded better than he knew.

One evening he set out to call again at Farmer W.'s, and in his overcoat pocket he carried a small alarm clock. Several of the young people had unexpectedly come in to spend the evening, and an impromptu entertainment was arranged.

Among other things a tableau of the state-ques order was arranged for, with blue lights, etc., the hall and dining room being called into ser-

vice for the arrangement. The youngest daughter of Farmer W. was the artist, and a pretty girl she was and still is. The old gentleman himself acted as stage manager and manipulated the dining room door at the end of the hall, which served as the drop curtain.

It so happened that it was just about the hour of ten when the door was swung open and the living statue and blue lights discovered. And at the same moment the alarm clock, right at the head of the master of ceremonies, began its long and rattling din. The way that old farmer jumped and came into collision with his statue, and the way that statue screamed was something hitherto unknown to theatrical art. Explanations followed, and the old man agreed that he would never organize another tin-pan serenade.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

## MOST FLATTERING PROSPECTS FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

## A Visit to the Democratic Headquarters—Enthusiastic Democrats Everywhere.

A DEMOCRAT reporter on Monday evening met City Collector Hart, who had arrived Sunday from a brief campaign tour in which he had been making political observations.

"I visited the democratic state committee headquarters in St. Louis," said Mr. Hart, "and found things moving along nicely. Chairman Salmon was not present at the time, but Secretary Cook, a veteran newspaper man with a wonderful faculty for hard work, had things well in hand and was able to give a most encouraging account of the work being done in the state. The committee is one of the most efficient the party has ever had."

"You visited Springfield did you not?"

"Yes, and I want to tell you the Springfield democrats are hard at work and are going to give a good account of themselves. While I was there Dick Dalton spoke in the city. He was met at the depot by a committee of prominent democrats and was escorted to the hotel with bands and banners. When he spoke the court house was crowded and the address was received with enthusiasm. Many railroad men were present and showed great interest in the address. From Springfield Dalton went to Conway, where he was met by a large audience of farmers. He dealt the third party some hard blows and made a deep impression on his hearers."

"Is there any disaffection among the democratic railroad employees?"

"I cannot see that there is any, nor can I understand any reason why there should be. You must understand that the only beneficial legislation the railroad employees ever received was at the hands of the democratic party, and I do not believe the railroad boys are the kind of men to forget the favors they have received at the hands of that party. Then, again, the railroad men understand that the next general assembly will be democratic and they will be in no sort of shape to make a successful fight for what they want if they turn around now and fight the party which has been friendly to them in the past. Besides, Stone's record is all right, and no man can frame an intelligent reason for opposing him. No, you will find the railroad vote all right in November. The railroad men realize as they never have before that the democratic party is the laboring man's best friend and only protector among political parties."

"You think the party is in good shape, then?"

"Certainly. I have never seen more enthusiasm, nor have I ever seen a campaign in which the issues were more clearly drawn."

## GRAHAM'S SUCCESSORS.

## The New General Ticket Agent Who Will Step Into Office on September 15th.

General Manager Waldo in a recent official circular sets at rest the question of who will be the successor of Walter G. Graham, late general ticket agent for Kansas and the Indian Territory.

On September 15, Mr. C. P. Rector, general freight agent of the M. K. & T., with headquarters at Parsons, will enter upon the duties of the office made vacant by Mr. Graham. Mr. Rector has been connected with the "Katy" for several years, and is perfectly familiar with the territory over which he has been placed in charge.

One evening he set out to call again at Farmer W.'s, and in his overcoat pocket he carried a small alarm clock. Several of the young people had unexpectedly come in to spend the evening, and an impromptu entertainment was arranged.

Mr. Graham, it is understood,

## A BEAR STORY.

## WILL POWELL RETURNS FROM STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

## One of the Grandest Hunting Grounds in the West—The Scenery—No Grizzlies Killed.

Will Powell is back from his big hunt at Steamboat Springs, Colo., looking as brown as any cowboy that ever rode over the range and turned a yearling a somersault with his lariat. Col. and Mrs. John D. Crawford will remain several weeks longer and it is more than probable that the Colonel intends getting a gatling gun and kill old "Mose" before he returns.

Will says the sport was fine and he had the pleasure of killing several big deer. He says it is worth traveling a thousand miles simply to sleep one night in such a climate. You arise in the morning with a clear head, an appetite that would soon bankrupt a man, even at a low price hotel, and a feeling that Corbett would last about one round should you run against him.

The scenery is unexcelled for its grandeur and wildness. Great mountains, covered with dark pines, tower thousands of feet high, while below are deep canyons and fertile little valleys through which flow streams clearer than crystal and cold as ice. There are many surprises for the tenderfoot, as he is quite liable to unexpectedly come across a mountain lion or a bear, while innocently stalking a deer.

Will was asked how many bears he brought home.

"How many? Well, this wasn't a bear hunt; I propose to kill a wagon load on my next trip. You see, I located the bear without any trouble, but after hearing a story told at the campfire one night I concluded that I needed a little more practice with the Sedalia Gun club."

"It seems that two young fellows from the east started out to kill all the grizzlies around Steamboat Springs several years ago. In the hunt they became separated, and when John found Bill, being attracted by a strange noise, something like water running down a sink, the only glimpse he caught of Bill was his cowhide boots slowly disappearing down a bear's throat. He took aim and the bear fell at the first shot. He immediately telegraphed to the unfortunate man's relatives that Bill had been killed by bear, and they requested that the body be brought home. The bear was carefully boxed and placed on ice. It finally reached the east and as the tearful relatives gazed into the open box they frantically demanded to know how such a mistake could have been made."

"Oh," says John, "Bill is inside the b'ar!"

## Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,  
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the

## Sedalia Democrat Comp'y.

W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,  
Pres. and Manager. Sec'y and Editor.

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State Senator—CHARLES E. YEATER.

Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE.

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Judge Western District—H. CONWAY.

Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS.

Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY.

Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES.

County Attorney—W. D. STEELE.

Coroner—EMIL MUEHL.

Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY.

Assessor—J. M. LOGAN.

Administrator—J. R. CLOPTON.

Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

To-day Dr. W. N. Graham becomes the purchaser of the one-half interest in the SEDALIA DEMOCRAT company formerly owned by Mr. A. C. Baldwin, and succeeds that gentleman in the business management of the paper.

In making this announcement the DEMOCRAT regrets to lose the services of Mr. Baldwin, who has contributed so much to the success of the paper, and wishes him unbounded success in whatever he may undertake. As a journalist he has few equals, as a gentleman no superiors.

The new management promises to do its utmost to make the DEMOCRAT worthy of the support and confidence of the good people of the Queen City and Pettis county.

There will be no change in the editorial management or policy of the paper.

Owing to long continued ill health I have been compelled to relinquish my interest in the DEMOCRAT. I do so with the utmost reluctance. It has been to me a profitable year, I love Sedalia and my business, but I want to live.

It is unnecessary to introduce my successor, Dr. W. N. Graham. He is a democrat, a good business man, and will do his whole part to make the DEMOCRAT a big success. With Mr. P. B. Stratton, one of the best newspaper men in Missouri, the combination is one that will give to Sedalia the kind of a newspaper the people know so well how to appreciate.

A. C. BALDWIN.

In assuming the business management of the DEMOCRAT I fully appreciate the responsibility of the position and will at all times endeavor to give the citizens of Sedalia and surrounding country what it now is, one of the best newspapers ever published in the city. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to have the good will and encouragement of its citizens, which we hope by fair, courteous dealing and prompt attention to business to merit.

W. N. GRAHAM.

It has been only a few months since the *Gazette* was abusing the railroad men like pick-pockets because they organized a Dalton club, and it denounced Mr. Hart for his connection with it. Now it is trying to turn the men it abused against Mr. Hart.

Stone. The game will not succeed. Railroad men have good memories.

The *Gazette* has undertaken the guardianship of the "railroad vote," and proposes to cast it for Warner and incidentally gratify a long standing animosity against Hanley Pilkington and V. P. Hart. That "railroad vote" is what makes Editor Streit's pocket bulge so, and the "bulge" is what makes the intelligent railroad man laugh.HANLEY PILKINGTON is the kind of a democrat who always supports democratic principles and he hasn't a friend in all the world who expected him to be lukewarm in his support of Stone. The *Gazette's* warfare will make him friends.IS THE *Gazette* going to roast Sheriff Smith every time he leaves town on political business? Oh, no! Sheriff Smith is a republican, and for that reason the *Gazette* will grant him privileges which it denies democratic officials.

THE reduced republican majority in Maine shows that the democratic tidal wave of 1890 has not receded. Look out for sixty thousand plurality in Missouri.

CLEVELAND and Hill are to speak from the same platform in New York, and the republicans are taking to the woods.

THE democratic county committee is called to meet at the court house next Saturday at twelve o'clock.

## ISSUES IN MISSOURI.

The issues in the political campaign in Missouri are clearly defined and easily understood, in spite of the efforts of the republican managers to evade or obscure them.

First and foremost is the issue of local self-government.

Of the right of the people of Missouri to hold and manage their elections themselves, free from the control or interference of the tools of a Washington City machine.

Democrats oppose the force bill as a most dangerous step toward centralizing power in the hands of officials with whose selection they have nothing to do. They hold that Missourians are perfectly competent to manage elections in Missouri.

Next in importance is the tariff question—second in importance, because if the force bill becomes a law it is folly to talk longer of tariff reform or any other reform at the ballot-box. With the power to count the votes lodged in an irresponsible machine, whose head-center is beyond the reach of the people, an election for members of congress would be a mere farce.

But the tariff question is a great issue, after the right to settle an issue at the ballot box has been established.

The tariff issue is only another name for the contention by the democracy that every man should enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and that it is robbery to take from him the wealth he has earned and confer it in the shape of "protection" or "bounties" upon other men who have not earned it.

Democrats hold that taxation should be only for public purposes—that is to pay the expenses of an economical government honestly administered.

Then there are state issues the people are asked to consider.

The republican candidate for governor—a very clever gentleman who signalized his appearance upon the political arena by holding an office secured by the rascality of a republican secretary of state who deliberately burned up the ballots of Jackson county because the people dared to vote the democratic ticket—turns his back upon the national ticket of his party and appeals for votes upon state issues.

Just what these issues are he does not clearly define but leaves his hearers to conclude that he wishes to be tried upon the record of his party in the state as compared with the record of the democratic party.

This was a gauge of battle the democracy was not slow to accept, and the records of the two parties are before the people.

The republican record is that of intolerance and proscription, the disfranchisement of voters, the im-

and sisters of charity for mere opinions they entertained, of public moneys wastefully expended, of public property almost given away, of ruthless sacrifice of the state's interests in various railroads, of counties almost bankrupted by the rascality of courts which did not represent the tax-payers, of high taxes in state and counties and of burdens the people were compelled to bear.

The democratic party on the other hand can point with pride to the fair and just laws which protect every citizen regardless of party affiliations or opinions; every voter is free to approach the ballot box and sure of having his vote honestly counted; no priest or preacher lingers in the jails unless it be for some crime he has committed; honesty and economy characterize every department of the state government, public debts are being paid and yet taxes are reduced, public institutions are liberally supported, the people are as contented, happy and prosperous as they can hope to be while they are the subjects of pernicious federal laws.

These are the records of the two parties, and desperate must be the condition of the republican leader who even appeals from the force bill and protection to state issues.

## MEAN ASSAULTS.

Nothing meaner has ever been done in our politics, and nothing more unwise, than the assaults which continue to be made upon Mr. Cleveland because he did not serve as a soldier in the war for the union, but sent a substitute, says the Springfield, Massachusetts *Republican*. If that be a stigma on a citizen's good name, then thousands of men in the United States in the time of the rebellion are under that stigma, and thousands more were under it who have since died, and who yet were patriots and as truly engaged for their country as though they had personally fought in the army. The foolishness of such assaults is evident to every person capable of reasoning.

If every man who might have enlisted, so far as physical ability went, had done so, what would have become of the industries of the nation, its commerce, its trade, its agriculture—all these branches of human activity which keep the currents of life flowing? Where would the money have come from which paid the vast expenditures of war? To ask such questions is to answer them. To many a man who staid at home, about his accustomed business, it was a great grief and denying of self. Many such a man who could get the money not only sent a substitute, but paid bounties for more than one soldier in his stead. And yet republican papers and speakers continue to cast this up as a slur upon Mr. Cleveland, and now upon Mr. Stevenson, and ever now and then upon others of a different political faith, almost thirty years after the war ended.

This is an outrage on decency, and in respect to Mr. Cleveland an unpardonable outrage, for it is well known that the cause of his staying at home was the necessity of supporting his widowed mother, two of his brothers having enlisted in the service of the union. He was the bread winner of the family, and that is a position as sacred as that of a soldier. Partisanship so shameless as to reflect on a man for this is not to be reached by any rebuke, but the people will weigh it justly.

THE MISSOURI FORCE BILL.

In his candidacy for governor of Missouri Warner represents two force bills—the Missouri force bill, under which he obtained his first office in this state, and the lodge force bill advocated by President Harrison, says the *Republic*. As, in opening his campaign in Missouri, Mr. Warner eulogized the radical administration of the state under which he first entered Missouri politics as an office-holder, it is in order to examine the facts illustrating what he endorses as a model government.

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poses. The militia and these special deputies were to be used in supporting "supervisors" who were placed in charge with enforcing the test oath and conducting examinations with a view to excluding from the polls all who could not prove their radicalism. Under these provisions thus carried out, union soldiers were disfranchised along with confederates, and though this was urged on the attention of Mr. Warner's associates then in control of Missouri they refused to remedy it. In the radical legislature that passed the force bill under which Mr. Warner was elected circuit attorney with the assistance of Count Rodman's stove, Senator Ritchey, a democrat, moved to amend the test oath, inserting in room of the sections disfranchising union soldiers the following.

"Any person having served a regular enlistment in the service of the United States during the late rebellion, or served in and been regularly mustered out of the state service, shall not be required to take the oath of loyalty for any of the purposes mentioned in article two except the thirteenth section."

This resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 14 to 12, the 14 voting to table it and disfranchise union soldiers being all Mr. Warner's radical associates.

While Mr. Warner was being put in office under this system, though he had only been in the state a few months, such Missourians as Frank P. Blair, scarred veterans of the union, were turned away from the polls disfranchised as "rebel sympathizers."

With a record as the beneficiary of such methods Mr. Warner is the right man to make a campaign in Missouri as the special representative of Harrison and the new radical force bill. But he will find that Missouri has had enough of such methods, and that, moreover, it knows when it has had enough.

In the good old days of the Walker tariff, 1857, an ordinary suit of clothes cost \$25. Now you can buy a better suit made of American goods, for \$10. Then unskilled labor received 50 cents a day of 12 hours. Now the same kind of labor gets at least \$1 a day of 10 hours. The free traders want us to go back to the prosperity of 1857, but we shall never do it, not even if Catrine Stone should threaten to throw us into the Mississippi river several times.—*Warrensburg Journal*.The above is a fair sample of republican "argument." If the insinuations in the above paragraph were true, every manufacturer in the country would be in favor of "free trade." If he could, under democratic rule, employ his laborers cheaper and sell his products at a high price Carnegie would be subscribing to the democratic instead of the republican campaign fund, and would be sending old Scotch whisky and congratulatory telegrams to Cleveland instead of to Harrison. But the whole plutocratic gang give the lie to the *Journal* by supporting protection.If the *Gazette* is going to politically hang, draw and quarter Volney Hart and Hanley Pilkington for supporting Stone, what is it going to do with Postmaster Demuth for the activity he displayed in the support of his party friends in the city election.If the disease which made Uncle Elsie Jenkins of Sedalia fall dead at the sight of a storm cloud should become epidemic, says the Kansas City *Star*, there would be a terrible fatality in Chairman Carter's bailiwick.It is not considerate to ask Mr. McKinley to engage in joint debate, says the *Detroit Free Press*. As well challenge a one-armed man to a prize fight. The little major has but one speech and has that bad.

THE republicans of Missouri are sacrificing the whole ticket in the interest of Warner, and the only result will be that Warner will pose as a "strong man" at the expense of other republicans.

BLOCKS OF FIVE" DUDLEY virtually gives up the state of Indiana. Those who know Harrison best love him least, and even here in Missouri the national ticket is ignored by the republicans.

PROF. F. C. BILLINGS has received a letter from his father, a

militia and himself to appoint spec-

church in Illinois, which indicates a revolution in politics in that state. For many years the father has been a most earnest and uncompromising republican, but the letter just received indicates that he will support the democratic state ticket and he says he is also willing to vote for Cleveland. Prof. Billings is an enthusiastic democrat himself and is rejoiced to see his father leaving the republican party. All over Illinois and the northwest the good work goes on.

AN ANGRY ORGAN.

The erratic *Gazette* is mad, and it don't care who knows it.

The poor old thing was idiotic enough to believe that Dick Dalton's friends were going to bolt Stone's nomination, and now when it sees Dalton, Hart and their friends out in the state with their coats off and sleeves rolled up fighting valiantly for the gallant leader who was the choice of the convention, it cannot hide its disappointment. It really gets so mad that it shows the cloven foot of radicalism.

It pitches into Hart because he is absent from his office, even though he has hired a deputy at his own expense to attend to the business in his absence, and even though it knows that federal officials from one end of the country to the other are out doing Harrison's campaign work.

The right to take part in a campaign is a right that belongs to every citizen, and it has never been questioned in this state since the Warners and the Fletchers and the Rodmans were kicked from place and power by an indignant and outraged people; it is a right even a public official does not surrender, and it is a right that the *Gazette* would cheerfully have accorded Mr. Hart if in his absence he was working for Warner.But if the anger of the *Gazette* is terrible, its threatened punishment is most laughable.It swears by all the radical gods at once that Volney Hart shall receive no republican votes! What a short memory! Does not the *Gazette* remember that less than six months ago it was swearing that Hart would receive no republican votes? And does it not remember that Hart and nearly the whole democratic ticket was elected in spite of the fact that the great radical organ and the "big six" had the republican voters all under lock and key?

But it is not only Hart that is threatened with the mighty wrath of the organ that had already fought him as hard as it could when he was a candidate, but Hanley Pilkington, knowing that the test oath was abolished and proscription only a bitter memory, has dared to urge his friends to vote for Stone, and for this heinous sin he, too, is a marked man. Men who never voted for him in their lives threaten to withdraw their favor from him, and an organ which never yet has failed to insult him with insinuations and innuend

## THE CHOLERA.

## WHAT THE SCOURGE IS IN ITS NATIVE HAUNTS.

How the Disease is Robbed of Its Terrors by Those Who See Most of it.

"I do not fear the Asiatic cholera, nor do I think it likely to get ashore in the east and do much damage this season, as cold weather invariably checks the spread of the disease immediately, and the recent cool spell probably did more good in the way of keeping cholera out of the country than all the precautions the health officials will take, with the exception of quarantine," says F. M. Page of the "Scout" company to a *Free Press* reporter. "While in the Orient, I noticed that even in the cities where the plague was the worst the European and American residents were very seldom attacked by it. Cleanliness is a sure preventive. The better class of people in Asia during the cholera season are careful not to eat uncooked vegetables, and not to partake of food that has been cooked and left standing over night. The rule is to live on rather plain diet and have that freshly prepared for each meal. The old residents of China, that is, the Europeans and Americans, believe that a few drops of strong spirits of camphor, taken on a lump of sugar, will ward off an attack of cholera, if used as soon as the patient begins to feel cold at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with a sinking or fainting sensation. Those of the white people who live in India and China, and whose business brings them in contact with the native and carries them into their quarters, invariably carry a small vial of very strong spirits of camphor, ready to use it the moment the symptoms are felt, as a case of cholera might develop itself while one was riding from business either home or to the residence of a physician.

"During our season in Shanghai the cholera was very bad. It was not an uncommon thing on inquiring for a Chinese servant that had been employed in the club or hotel, and who had been seen the night before in the best of health, to be told that he was buried this morning, or afternoon, as the case might be. On leaving Shanghai for Japan we experienced great difficulty in getting quarters and carts to remove our luggage, as every sort of conveyance was engaged in taking the bodies of cholera sufferers out of town. The natives of China use many preventives, in which they have great faith. Probably the most common is burning streaks from the chin down the neck to the collar bone and breast bone with caustic, and almost every Chinaman, old or young, that one sees in the streets during an epidemic will be thus decorated. It is painful, and is believed by the Europeans to be of no benefit whatever. The medicine men, with doctors and regular physicians in China, sell charms guaranteed to keep off the cholera, but it is needless to say that they are worthless. When cholera makes its appearance in a Chinese village the Mandarin usually causes a bamboo to be suspended over every road or path approaching the town, alongside of or hanging from this pole are gaudily painted signs, warning the traveler that the place that they are approaching is affected. There is also suspended from these poles a lot of canes, hanging down low enough to hit the heads of passers by, the same as a tell-tale used to warn freight brakemen of the proximity of a bridge. These bamboo rods warn the traveler at night by rattling about his ears as he passes under them. This is the only quarantine used by the natives. Everyone is free to come and go as he pleases, after having read the warning of the officials, or had his ears tickled by the bamboos.

"The British troops in India are all provided with what is known as a cholera belt, which is really a broad piece of flannel that is worn constantly. This keeps the wearer from getting the stomach or bowels chilled, and is really a very good thing, the first symptoms of Asiatic cholera is almost always a slight sensation of cold at the pit of the stomach. The officers are very particular with their men, and insist upon the penalty—five days in the guard house—being exacted every time a private soldier is discovered to have left off his cholera belt even for the day. Private citizens of the Asiatic towns nearly all wear this belt, which is sold at all dry goods and gents' furnishing stores at prices varying according to quality from 1 rupee to 20. The use of spirituous liquors and tobacco is not considered by the army surgeon to have any bearing on the cholera.

Dr. A. V. Small this week received some magnificent grapes from his friend, Col. I. N. Spatier, of Las Cruces, N. M. They were of two varieties, one a wine grape and the other a raisin grape. Col. Spatier is a large grower of this fruit, which is certainly the finest the DEMOCRAT ever saw.

whatever, and the remedies generally resorted to by them in the early stages of the disease, are hot baths, liberal doses of chloridrine, camphor or hot drops, a diet of tea toast and beef juice and complete repose. It is very seldom that they lose a patient from cholera, and it is believed by them, as well as nearly all the Europeans, that cleanliness, the wearing of a cholera belt, and a diet of plain freshly prepared, well-cooked food will render one cholera proof.

"Of course, the water of India is never used by white people without either being boiled or filtered, as it is full of animalculi and the germs of fever. All the cities in India are watered from tanks, the streams that supply these tanks in nearly every case running through low swampy countries and partially filled with rank, luxurious vegetation that is broken down by the current or the heavy rains very frequently, and that lies and decomposes in the water, making it very dangerous to use it. Bombay is better off than the other cities of India, as the government has there erected enormous reservoirs out at Malabar Hill that are filled from streams coming down out of the mountain. Bombay is the cleanest and healthiest of the Indian cities. Small-pox being the worst disease they have to contend with, but compulsory vaccination has nearly conquered that."

## MAN AND BEAST.

Providence is the Friend and Helper of Both These Creatures.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs and bread of gold.

"Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander.

"I take it for granted," replied the chief, "that thou wert able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come among us?"

"Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander, "but I would willingly become acquainted with your manners and customs."

"So be it," rejoined the other; "sojourn among us as long as it pleases thee."

At the close of this conversation two citizens entered as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said: "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it."

The defendant answered: "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent, as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusive."

The chief, who was at the same time the supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or no he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, he said: "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes." "And thou," addressing the other, "daughter?" "Yes." "Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for their marriage portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him.

"Oh, no," replied Alexander; "but it astonishes me."

"And how, then," rejoined the chief, "would the case have been decided in your country?"

"To confess the truth," said Alexander, "we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the king's use."

"For the king's use!" exclaimed the chief, now in his turn astonished. "Does the sun shine on that country?"

"O yes."

"Does it rain there?"

"Most assuredly."

"Wonderful! but are there tame animals in the country that live on tree grass and green herbs?"

"Very many and of many kinds."

"Ah that must be the cause," said the chief. "For the sake of those innocent animals the All-Gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country."

## Delicious Grapes.

Dr. A. V. Small this week received some magnificent grapes from his friend, Col. I. N. Spatier, of Las Cruces, N. M. They were of two varieties, one a wine grape and the other a raisin grape. Col. Spatier is a large grower of this fruit, which is certainly the finest the DEMOCRAT ever saw.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA.

## ANOTHER MEETING AT THE COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

*Sedalia's Chances for the Assembly Very Favorable—Only a Small Guarantee Required.*

The second meeting at the commercial club rooms for the purpose of ascertaining if the Chautauqua could not be gotten to meet here next summer took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were very few present but the work was discussed thoroughly. Rev. Boller chairman of the committee on reception reported that they had met President Dutcher and Rev. Spencer this morning and entertained them to the best of their ability.

Mr. Langhorne of the committee on parks reported that nothing definite could be settled on as the members of the fair association that it was necessary to see, were out of the city and that they had found Forest Park all right aside from its inaccessibility.

President Dutcher was then asked to make an explanation of the change. He said "that they desired to make a change because there was no building at Perte Springs that would accommodate the increasing attendance at the Chautauqua. We desire a guarantee that there will be nothing immoral on the grounds and as to accommodations we think they can be secured here very easily."

The Chautauqua assembly was first held at Perte Springs six years ago and our success was stupendous that year. This was followed by a disastrous second meeting and since that time we have labored to get rid of the debt contracted there."

Rev. Spencer was then asked to state clearly what was necessary to cause them to locate here. He said, "we are about \$500 in debt and think this should be given as a bonus to assist us to clear the Chautauqua of debt. Then we want \$1,500 guarantee fund to act as a bond to enable us to get good speakers here. I think \$1,200 would enable us to get a number one platform. Your returns come from the gate receipts."

In regard to your organization to protect the guarantee, would advise that you sell one thousand tickets or something on that order at one dollar each and not sell any life memberships. That was our rock, as we got all our money the first year. We desire to make the change and will come here if you will grant us the sum we ask."

A temporary organization was formed to make whatever arrangements it is necessary toward accepting the proposition of the gentlemen.

The question is to be settled Monday, September 19, as to who will get the assembly, and whatever committees are appointed will act at once.

## MISSOURI AT ITS BEST.

nominated and elected. He died when his term was about half expired and was succeeded by Albert P. Morehouse, the lieutenant-governor elected with him, who was a captain in the union army.

In 1888 David R. Francis was elected governor. He is yet under 40 years of age. He was but a mere lad during the war and certainly was not elected because he represented an ex-confederate or anti-union sentiment.

Thus we show by a line, broken in but one instance, that since the ascendancy of the democratic party to power in Missouri not one man has been elected governor of that state who was not a thorough union man during the war. Is not this a complete refutation of the statement of the gentleman from Iowa that any spirit of unfriendliness or hostility existed in the democratic party of Missouri against men who were loyal to the union during the war or who served in the army of the union, and does it not demonstrate that ex-union soldiers can be and are elected to high official positions in that state?

But, sir, what do the record show in refutation of the gentleman's statements? The record, sir, shows more ex-union soldier sent by the democratic party to represent the state in this house than ex-confederate soldiers. When the gentleman from Iowa asserts that no ex-union soldier could be elected to high office in Missouri does he mean to assert that the position of representative of the people on this floor is not a high position, or does he mean to say that Erastus Wells, James O. Broadhead, James N. Burnes, Charles H. Morgan, R. A. De Bolt, James R. Waddill, R. W. Ryan, John F. Phillips, John M. Glover, Sr., Thomas T. Crittenden, Abraham Comingo and General James Shields, were not each and every one of them brave and gallant soldiers of the union army?

Why, sir, let me say to the gentlemen that I do not know of an ex-confederate soldier—not an outspoken republican—in the district I have the honor to represent who has not given me his hearty support in the two campaigns in which I have been a candidate for this high place; and there is not a man, woman or child in the district, with few exceptions, that has not known that I was a soldier in the union army during nearly the whole period of the war. Of all the soldiers sent by the democracy of Missouri to represent the state in the house since the war there have been two ex-union to the one ex-confederate in the list. The only ex-confederate in the house from Missouri is our honored colleague, Colonel Hatch. There were two democratic ex-union soldiers elected at the last election.

At the close of this conversation two citizens entered as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said: "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it."

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## MISSOURI'S HONORED SONS.

No Sectional Test Applied by Her People Since the War.

From Speech of Hon. J. C. Tarnay.

In 1872, when the democratic party first obtained control and authority in the state, after the liberal democrats of the state had joined with the unproscribed democrats and released a large element of the citizenship of the state from disfranchisement, when for the first time after the war the people were restored to liberty and the rights of citizenship, the first man nominated and elected governor of the state was Silas Woodson, as loyal and patriotic a man as ever lived within the union. In the convention which nominated him his competitor was my honorable colleague, Mr. Hatch, a confederate officer.

In 1874 the democratic party

nominated and elected for governor Charles H. Hardin, whose loyalty to the union was never questioned.

He was nominated over General F. M. Cockrell, now an honored senator of the United States. In 1876 the democracy nominated and elected that grand statesman and patriot, John S. Phelps, who for

eighteen years honored the state upon the floor of this house, and who for twelve years of that time was chairman of the ways and means committee of this house, who left the field of statesmanship at the breaking out of the war to accept a commission as a brigadier general in the army, and who served with distinction as such during the war. His competitor for the nomination for governor was Hon. G. G. Vest, the colleague of General Cockrell in the senate. By

a change in the constitution of the state before the election of Governor Phelps the tenure of the office was extended from two to four years.

In 1880 Thomas T. Crittenden, an ex-colonel of the union army, defeated the ex-confederate general, John S. Marmaduke, in the democratic convention and was elected governor.

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nominated and elected. He died when his term was about half expired and was succeeded by Albert P. Morehouse, the lieutenant-governor elected with him, who was a captain in the union army.

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## THE ENGAGED GIRL.

*She is Always Rather Proud of Her Situation.*

From the Philadelphia Times.

Of course, along with the pleasure seekers at the numerous summer resorts, some judiciously mixed in, like the spicy ingredients of a mince pie, all sort of nice girls. Some are already engaged, others are most willing to be. Of the former class there are two distinct types—the flirty and the devoted one. Saturday night usually brings the fiancées to join his beloved, unless too many miles intervene between his business and her chosen warm weather abode. During the interim, between Monday morning and Saturday night, how do these young women conduct themselves? The flirty one gives a little sigh of relief when the bus drives off and she is free to join some other man in fishing or driving expeditions. She writes little perfunctory letters to the absent one in the odd moments she can snatch between her engagement with the "stay down all the week" set.

She is rather proud of her handsome engagement ring, but regrets that she is obliged to take a single man along with it as the price to be paid, and feels rather put out when he claims all her time during the occasional visit he pays her. She is, however, diplomatic enough to keep on the right side of him unless a richer man comes along, when she would have no scruples about dropping him like a hot cake, though it is very much to be doubted if he ever gets his ring back.

The devoted fiancee acts in an entirely different manner. When Saturday night comes she is at the station, her face wreathed in smiles, waiting the arrival of the one man in the world for her. That night and the next day seem all too short for the strolls and the beach seances of the lovers, and when Monday morning comes a very tearful little maiden bids him farewell and returns to the hotel to sit down and write him a letter telling him how much she loves him and longs for Saturday to come. Every day voluminous episides are sent to him and many a loving, devoted telegram flies over the wire if one day passes by without a correspondingly large-sized packet from him. The week seems like a year to her, but short as a winter day to the other, who is simply engaged because it is the proper caper.

## A Shrewd Woman.

"While at Trouville," says Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde, "I met a young American and his wife. I knew the wife—quite well, in fact; she had been a seamstress for me, and the man she married was one of Philadelphia's 150. Being a clever and a pretty woman and having met her husband in the regular way, she caught him, although he was unaware of her social position. I met them on the promenade, and could hardly disguise my surprise when the girl was introduced by the Philadelphian as his wife. Perhaps had not the girl been so clever I might have made a blunder. Here is what she said to me even before I had a chance to catch my breath: 'Dear, dear Mrs. Leslie, I am so glad to see you. We need no introduction. What a delightful time I had at your house in New York the last time you were so good as to entertain me. Pray tell me how is —?' mentioning the names of friends of mine in New York, and then without giving me time to reply said: 'We would like to stay and talk with you ever so much, but have a pressing engagement, and with this my friend's pretty wife grasped her husband's arm and pulled him away. While the whole proceeding may be looked upon as one in which assurance played a prominent part, the wife displayed a tact that to me was charming. I do not mean to infer that she was not good enough for her husband. She was fearful in an unguarded moment I might say something that would give him an idea of the true state of affairs."

For the department of mines and

mining the commission has already choice specimens enough to fill the space allotted. These embrace zinc, lead, iron, copper, granite, marble, onyx, sandstone, clays, shales, etc.

Several topographical maps and models are under way. A model will be shown of the largest lead

reducing works in the world. Missouri will also furnish the lead and zinc specimens for the underground

## ANOTHER FOOT.

## IT IS SACRIFICED TO MEREST CARELESSNESS.

The Old Story of Attempting to Board a Moving Train Costs a Boy a Heavy Penalty.

"Toot" Johnson, a colored boy of 15 years, is lying prostrated with a footless limb. It was sacrificed this morning to the popular belief indulged by boys that they can climb moving trains with perfect ease and safety. This morning no railroad superintendent could have told Toot anything, but now he is very meek. Poor fellow, he must go through the rest of his life with only one foot.

Attached to the 10:40 train for the north this morning was a special coach to carry a colored picnic to Beaman. On this car Toot Johnson's mother had gone with the rest of the merry crowd, but Toot was interested in something outside, and did not attempt to get aboard until the train had started. Then he ran after it and tried to climb on, but somehow he failed or lost his hold. He fell in front of some moving freight cars, one of which passed over his left foot, crushing the toes, instep and heel, leaving the foot hanging by the top of the instep and the bones protruding from the wound.

Drs. Ferguson and Conkwright were summoned, and amputated the mutilated member just above the ankle. After dressing the wound the physicians left the patient resting reasonably easy.

## SEVENTH STREET.

## Paving Rapidly Progressing Along That Thoroughfare.

The work of curbing Seventh street is nearly completed, and excavation for paving purposes has been begun and is rapidly progressing.

Some places the grades will require the resetting of sidewalks, and in one or two cases it is probable that the city will have to pay the expense of this work, as the walks were built under the supervision and upon the grade of the city engineer.

Before snow flies it is expected that West Seventh street will be ready for use.

Third street is nearing completion, and is one of the greatest improvements the town has yet made.

## Basis for Republican Argument.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

It is demonstrable that in a majority of protected industries the tax on the imported articles is from 100 to 300 or 400 per cent. greater than the difference in the labor cost of the domestic and foreign product.

The only proper ground for the advocates of a high tariff to take is that the most important infant industry in the country is the republican party, and that the 200 or 400 per cent. excess above referred to is necessary for its protection. This would afford a basis for the republican argument which the people could understand and would exactly correspond with the fact.

## Mr. Montgomery No Better.

Mr. Jno. Montgomery has returned from Sweet Springs, and is now in the country at the home of his wife's father, Mr. Jno. Sneed. He is not quite so well as he has been, the weather having a tendency to prostrate him.

## A Fine Monument.

Mrs. E. G. Frazier has contracted with Messrs. Clay & Heynen, of the Sedalia Marble Works, for a handsome granite monument to be erected in memory of her husband, Rev. E. G. Frazier, in the Waverly cemetery.

## Likes Stone's Speech.

"A mother" writes from Knox City, Mo., to the *Republic* as follows: "I suppose it is unusual for a lady to make any comments on a political speech, but I think the speech made by Colonel William J. Stone at St. Louis is the best I have ever read. It is simply grand. I agree with General Stevenson, 'Missouri ought to be proud of such a man.' A man who is fearless enough to stand up and speak the truth, as he did, can be safely trusted with the affairs of the state. As I read that speech I thought there is another man like John M. Palmer. Some say politics does not interest the ladies, but I claim it does, or should, interest every mother, especially those of us who have boys growing up. We can wield our influence at home for the good of the people by and by. How are we to do this unless we keep posted on politics, as well as on other subjects? We need not neglect our home duties, our music, or anything which makes home pleasant in order to do this; but we

many of us do. I think, Mr. Editor, you should urge everyone to read Colonel Stone's speech. It is rather long, but in one respect it is so like a novel that when you commence you become so interested that you won't want to lay it down until you have read it all."

The democrats of Missouri may learn from this bright letter that the women may have an influential part in the campaign now at hand, as well as the campaigns yet to come. The voters are not to have a monopoly of the good things in politics.

## LEWIS UNDER ARREST.

## One of the Embezzlers in the Hands of the Pinkertons.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Montgomery H. Lewis, the defaulting office auditor of the Lombard Investment company, was arrested yesterday, and will be returned to the city as soon as the proper papers for his return can be executed. Ex-Treasurer Russell is not yet known to be arrested, but if not, the Pinkerton officials state that he will be within a short time, as his whereabouts is known. Where Lewis was apprehended the detectives will not state, nor will any official of the company, and it is believed that the men are not in the City of Mexico.

A gentleman living in Kansas City said yesterday that Russell had been seen in Butte, Mont., within the past twenty days by a friend who knew him intimately. "I have just returned from Butte," said the gentleman, "and in that city I met an old friend of mine and in the course of our conversation he remarked that he had seen Henry Russell the day before. Mr. Russell said that he was traveling for the Lombard Investment company and should go from Butte to the Pacific coast. He also said that Russell made inquiry regarding transportation and steamers to Japan, and from his conversation one would imagine that he had a trip to Japan in prospect."

An official of the Lombard Investment Company was seen yesterday by a *Journal* reporter, and that gentleman is authority for the statement that he had positive knowledge that no indictments had been returned by the Jackson county grand jury of any one connected with the Lombard company, other than against Lewis and Russell, and that no other arrests had been contemplated by the officials of the company. He further stated that it was the belief of the company that neither Lewis nor Russell knew of the other's embezzling at the time it was committed, although now it was beyond doubt that each knew of it and had known of it for several months.

## IT DONT PAY.

## Auditor Seibert Advises Against Office Holding.

From the Columbia Herald.

"Office-holding is the poorest investment financially a man can make," said James M. Seibert some time ago. "I have been holding office eighteen years, have lived as frugally as was consistent with the office I hold and yet I will retire from office poorer than when I went in. I am certain that I am not as well off as when I came to Jefferson City."

"I know only four persons connected with this administration in any capacity who have saved money during the time they drew salaries from the state. It is next to impossible to save money while holding office. There are many drains on the pocket of an office-holder that the private citizen is not aware of. If a young man wants to get rich let him keep out of public office."

Yet James Monroe Seibert, tall, handsome, popular, is one of the smoothest politicians in the state of Missouri. He has just been unanimously re-nominated for state auditor and may succeed the Honorable William J. Stone in the gubernatorial chair.

## POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

## Yeater and Boyd Discuss Public Questions.

A political picnic was held at Blue Lick Springs in Saline county yesterday and was largely attended.

Hon. Chas. E. Yeater and Col. Boyd, of this county, democratic and third party candidates for senator, met in joint debate. Mr. Yeater ably defended democratic principles and added to his reputation as a political speaker. His hearers, of all parties, pronounce him a fair, courteous and interesting debater and his party associates are delighted with the good work he is doing.

## MOREY &amp; CRAWFORD

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with the vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowings.

## MOREY &amp; CRAWFORD

Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

## ASIATIC CHOLERA.

## HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE DREADFUL SCOURGE.

## It Has Its Origin Among the Filthy Millions Who Gather at Heathen Shrines.

The general idea that cholera is a disease of the present century is a mistake, says the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*. Hippocrates, B. C. 400, described a pestilence which ravaged Greece at that early day, the symptoms being exactly those of the passengers on the Moravia, Araus, of Cappadocia, A. D. 50, also described this pestilence in full, and the writings of innumerable physicians, from the days of Hippocrates to the present time, leave no doubt whatever, that many of the mysterious visitations of pestilence which desolated the Roman Empire and Mediæval Europe, were really visitations of Asiatic cholera; not, however, until 1756 was the dread disease traced to its origin among the filthy millions of India. Of the 94 famous shrines of India, most of which are still annually frequented by numbers of Pilgrims, two have, for ages, served as centers of pestilence; the shrine of Juggernaut in Bengal, and the shrine of Hurdwar, north of Delhi. In late years the attendance at both has largely decreased, but in the last century, from one to two millions of pilgrims gathered at each, and in every twelfth year the attendance often exceeded three millions.

Indian sanctity seems, in some mysterious way, to be promoted by uncleanness of person, and an outbreak of cholera in India was certain to occur during every great festival. In 1756 this curious connection was first observed, and from that time to the present, the history and march of the pestilence have been carefully noted, the results proving beyond a doubt that the cholera, on every subsequent reappearance, has begun either at the Juggernaut or Hurdwar shrines and followed the caravan and pilgrim routes to the west. Not always has the twelve year pestilence reached Europe, but during the present century there have been several severe visitations. In 1817 the cholera broke out at the Juggernaut shrine and traveled by various routes all over Europe, Asia and Africa; in 1826 it began at Hurdwar, spread west, covered Asia, Europe and Africa, reaching the United States in 1832, six years after its appearance in India; in 1841 it began at the Juggernaut shrine and passed over the civilized world, reaching St. Louis in 1850 where it caused the hasty adjournment of the general conference. In 1865 it started again, this time traveling by rail and steamer, and again covered the world with its desolations. The last Juggernaut festival was in 1889, when some cholera appeared, but owing to the various measures taken by the authorities, did not prove serious; the present pestilence started at the great Hurdwar festival of 1891, and has traveled fast, reaching the United States within 12 months after its origin on the other side of the world. It seems a strange thing that Christian people, in a country many thousands of miles from India, should be in danger of pestilence because heathen people on the other side of the globe are uncleanly, but steam has made all nations next door neighbors and the curious spectacle is now presented to the world of Chicago and St. Louis streets being diligently cleaned, because, a year ago, the streets of Hurdwar were left dirty.

"The Methodist Episcopal church, South, is strongest in Texas where it has 139,347 members; Georgia is second, with 134,600; Tennessee third, with 121,308; North Carolina fourth, with 114,385; Alabama fifth, with 87,912. There are in all 1,209,976 members, with 15,017 organizations and 12,687 edifices, which are valued at \$18,775,362. It is a fact worthy of note that of the more than 200,000 colored members reported by this church in 1860 only a very few remain in connection with it. Thousands at the close of the war joined other Methodist bodies and in 1870 the church set off most of those it then had into a separate organization known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, the returns of which are yet to be presented.

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"The number of communing members in Arkansas is 71,565, in Illinois 7,109, in Indiana 945, in Indian Territory 9,693, in Mississippi 74,785, in Oklahoma 805. The number in Missouri is 86,466, of whom 1,509 reside in Pettis county.

## THE GRAND PASS RALLY.

## Sound Democratic Doctrine Preached to the People.

The first big democratic rally in this county was held at this place yesterday, says a Grand Pass special of the 11th inst. to the Kansas City Times.

There were in attendance about 2,000 visitors, despite the threatening weather and the fact that it rained for a while in the forenoon. Charles E. Yeater, candidate for state senator from this district, delivered a rousing address in the forenoon, and after a bountiful dinner on the grounds, Senator F. M. Cockrell occupied the speaker's stand.

## THE MISSOURI PRESBYTERY.

From the Leader.

Versailles will have the pleasure during this month of entertaining the Missouri Presbytery. The annual session will be held in this city, commencing the 22d inst. and continuing over Sunday. Many eminent divines will be present. The meeting will take place at the new Presbyterian church and all sessions

will be open to the public. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

## A Sad Death.

Miss Kate McNally, niece of Patrick McEnroe, died at 8:15 Saturday evening at the home of her uncle, No. 1122 East Third street. The cause of death was consumption.

Miss McNally was a bright, sweet girl, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was an artist of fine ability and was educated at a convent at Niagara Falls, Ontario. The young lady had been in poor health for a long time, and death was a relief to her. The funeral services takes place to-morrow at 10 o'clock from St. Vincent de Paul church, Father Murphy officiating.

## M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

## ITS STRENGTH AND WEALTH IN THE YEAR 1890.

## Dr. Carroll Gives the Figures to the Census Office With an Explanatory Statement.

The census office to-day issued a bulletin giving the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for 1890, says the Washington correspondent of the *Republic*. It was prepared by Henry K. Carroll, L.L.D., a special agent. It speaks of the break in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844, a difference in regard to the subject of slavery being the cause of separation. Dr. Carroll's bulletin then says:

"The somewhat indefinite line of division between the north and south agreed upon in the plan of separation was not adhered to by both sides. During the late war the northern church followed the northern armies into the south, and after the restoration of peace gradually established churches all over the south. The southern church has not extended itself far to the northward, except on the Pacific coast, where it has conferences including, besides California, the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. It also has congregations in Indiana and Illinois. The returns show that the church has forty-two annual conferences in this country and three in mission fields abroad, with 1,209,976 members and 15,017 organizations. These organizations have in all 12,687 church edifices, which, with their contents and the lots on which they stand, are valued at \$18,775,362. It is a fact worthy of note that of the more than 200,000 colored members reported by this church in 1860 only a very few remain in connection with it. Thousands at the close of the war joined other Methodist bodies and in 1870 the church set off most of those it then had into a separate organization known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, the returns of which are yet to be presented.

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## In Ten Feet of Water.

The many Sedalians who have made the trip to St. Paul on the old steamer, Mary Norton, of the Diamond Jo line, will regret to know that she now lies sunk in ten feet of water below Clarksville, Mo. She sank Saturday morning. There were quite a number of passengers on board but none were injured.

## Temperance Work.

A. P. M. Gross, state deputy for the I. O. G. T., has made arrangements to hold a temperance revival at Otterville, commencing October 1st and continuing until the 3d. On next Saturday night he will give a blue ribbon talk at Georgetown.

## Liked the Rally.

From the Paris Appeal.

With a few more rallies like that one at Sedalia, the democrats will sweep Missouri with such a hurricane of votes that carpet-bagger Warner and the third party windbag won't know what struck them.

## BURGLARIZED.

## THE ILGENFRITZ HARDWARE STORE BROKEN INTO.

## About Two Hundred Dollars in Goods Carried Away by the Robbers.

Very quietly the police force went to work this morning to unearth another mysterious robbery. This time the work had been done on Ohio street, in one of the largest establishments in the city. The Ilgenfritz hardware store was broken into and a large amount of valuable goods was carried away.

Nothing was known of the robbery until this morning, when the store was opened. Then it was discovered that entrance had been forced in the rear of the store during the night, by which was removed the goods to the amount given above.

Neither the police nor the people at the store talk about the matter, but enough was gleaned to know that there is no clue and that the goods were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of identification.

## NEW RAILROAD.

## WARSAW TAKING AN INTEREST IN THE ENTERPRISE.

## A Meeting Held and Committees Appointed Col. Crandall Talks to Warsaw People.

O. A. Crandall, one of the most substantial and respected citizens of Sedalia, and president of the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall & Northern railway, came to Warsaw Wednesday.

An impromptu meeting was held at the court house, says the *Enterprise*, and after music by the Warsaw cornet band, Judge Lay was chosen chairman and T. B. White, secretary.

Mr. Crandall was then called upon, and gave a very clear and complete statement of the condition and prospects of his company. He said the most accurate of railroad experts had given the opinion that the main line could be built for \$10,000 per mile, and all additional expenses \$5,000 more, making a total expense of not exceeding \$15,000 per mile. That it could be built for less and would have lighter grades than any road in Missouri, and that it could not fail to pay.

Mr. Crandall said what was asked of Benton county would be \$20,000 in stock subscriptions. One-third would be payable one day after the completion of the road from Springfield to Warsaw, one-third in one year and one-third two years thereafter. Notes not to bear interest until after maturity. Also right of way.



## THE INFECTION.

A Physician Thinks New York is Sure of an Epidemic.

## IT MAY, HOWEVER, BE CONTROLLED.

A Suspicious Death in Bellevue Hospital  
—Efforts to Trace the Landing of the Disease—Police Think Butchers Brought It In.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—One of the doctors formerly attached to the board of health in speaking of the probability of the spread of cholera in this city said last night: "The present indications point to an epidemic of cholera which shall require the most stringent measures on the part of the authorities to prevent from assuming large proportions. The fact that the history of the cases are so far unknown makes the danger all the greater, as the points of distribution of cholera germs may be many. Were these centers of infection known measures might be taken to destroy the germs and guard against the further spread."

"As the situation is at present, the health authorities can only act on each case as it appears, while the disease itself is perhaps secretly spreading and infecting the crowded tenement districts of the city. The fact that five cases occurred within such a short period of time is strong proof that they were not sporadic attacks of Asiatic cholera, but were of the true epidemic character. There can be but one question as to its entrance within the city; it must have come by the way of some of the many steamships arriving at this port from Europe."

"It is possible that it came from the European ports not declared to be infected. It is probable that the germs were carried in the clothing or baggage of some of the passengers who passed through some of the cholera-stricken districts of Europe. This can only be determined by tracing up the history of those who died from the disease."

"An epidemic will not result in such a large mortality as in the past history of the plague when sanitary science was in a crude state. With the present knowledge of the laws of sanitation and the facilities given to the health authorities in conjunction with the best medical advice in America, the disease should be speedily gotten under control."

"The city is in fairly good sanitary condition and the board of health is well equipped in point of money and men to deal with the scourge under ordinary circumstances. Should the cholera get into some of the crowded tenements on the lower east side of the town it would be a difficult matter to check the ravages of the disease. The board of health would find itself inadequate as it is at present constituted, in the face of such a situation, to cope with the plague."

"In the face of such a calamity threatening the city it is necessary for the welfare of the country that all political consideration should be put aside. The co-operation of the eminent medical men of the city should be sought and given. All should work together with a single purpose—the welfare of the community."

There is suspicion that Max Vitkaft, who was stricken with symptoms of cholera on Tuesday night and was removed to Bellevue hospital, and died there yesterday morning, was really afflicted with the plague. If such proves to be the case the infection has doubtless found a good breeding spot.

## History of the Cases.

President Wilson said last evening that there was no occasion for excitement. The health department has taken every possible measure to prevent the spread of the infection. Mr. Wilson was averse to talking on the subject and said that the bulletin of the health department contained everything there was to be said. Sanitary Superintendent Edson said there was no danger of cholera becoming epidemic. There would be sporadic cases, he said, for at least sixty days until cool weather set in, which would have the effect of stamping out the disease. The health officials have sent to Ellis Island for the passenger lists of all vessels that have arrived here since August 23. Every effort will be made to trace the passengers as far as practicable.

Dr. Edson said the infection which caused cholera to break out must have come through quarantine. It may have been caused by some infected baggage or clothing or some passenger who came ashore who may have communicated the germs. The source of infection is to be investigated very carefully.

The situation is identical with that of 1868 when the cholera suddenly appeared in three or four widely separated places in the city, in Thirty-third street and in Mulberry street, quite five miles apart, after it had been successfully quarantined out the previous fall. Then, as now, a fleet of plague ships lay in the bay.

But the cases of cholera that broke out in New York had no connection with quarantine. The real origin of the plague was never discovered. The first case in that epidemic was that of a widow who lived on the rocks in Ninety-third street above Third avenue. The first case this year was that of Charles McAvey, who died at 879 Tenth avenue. He was a plasterer. The only possible clew may be found in the statement that he had been working about the steamboat wharves.

Yet none of the pest ships had come up to its wharf. He was seized with cramps in the legs on Monday evening, but felt better in the morning and went to his work. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon he came home and said he was sick. He went to bed and had a fresh attack of cramps. The pain extended to the abdomen and violent diarrhoea and vomiting followed. Dr. Robert Deshon of 354 West Fifty-sixth street, was called in. He diagnosed the case as Asiatic cholera and called Dr. H. Robinson, of 402 West Fifty-eighth street in consultation. He confirmed

the diagnosis. In the evening McAvey died and the doctors advised the board of health.

An autopsy was made upon McAvey's body and the house was disinfected as a measure of precaution. The result of the autopsy was declared by Dr. Biggs to be "not at all suggestive of Asiatic cholera while showing the familiar signs of cholera morbus."

However, some of the intestinal fluid was taken to sanitary headquarters and an attempt made to raise comma bacilli in it by cultivation in a soil of gelatine and beef soup. A fine crop was the result. The germ had been found. The nature of the disease was no longer open to question. Eight days have elapsed since McAvey's death. What caused the long delay in ascertaining the exact facts of his death is not stated.

William Wigmann and his wife Sophia were a couple who lived alone at 761 Eleventh avenue. He was 52 and she 63 years old. She was seized first and died after an illness of several days, it is said. Before she was dead her husband fell ill and died two days later, while she lay yet unburied. An autopsy was made on their bodies at the reception hospital. Dr. Biggs had barely got through with his examination of the intestinal contents of the two corpses before he was called to the hospital to perform an autopsy on Charlotte Beck. That was early yesterday morning. It was the discovery of the characteristic signs of the Asiatic pest in her bowels aggregating \$11,000 more. The parties will be taken to Fort Smith for trial.

The gang was run upon a short distance from the Mexican border and in a fight between the marshal's posse and the robbers two of the latter were killed and five captured. Three of the gang are yet at large and the posse expect to capture them within a day or two. The marshal's posse consists of deputies and a squad of Indian trailers. It is supposed the gang intended to rob the Southern Pacific while on their way to the Mexican border. Marshal Williams will go to El Paso to-day. He bears evidence of the fight, several fingers of his right hand being shot off.

## THE DALTON GANG.

Five of Them Captured and Two Killed.

## THE OTHERS SOON TO BE CAUGHT.

Deputy Marshal Sam Williams Does Brave Work and Carries the Mark in Several Fingers Shot Off By the Desperadoes.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 15.—For some time past Deputy Marshal Sam Williams, of the Paris court, has been quietly following the Dalton gang, which robbed the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train at Adair, I. T., on July 14 last. He trailed them out of the territory into Kansas and thence into Colorado and New Mexico. It was not believed then that he could succeed, and his efforts were discouraged, but he doggedly followed his clew. Last night he wired from Deming, N. M., that he had captured Bob Dalton, Amy Dalton, Grant Dalton, Sam Wingo and "Three-Fingered" Jack, and that he would get the other three in a short time.

The railroad and express companies offered \$5,000 each for the arrest and conviction of the parties, and there are rewards for the Daltons in California aggregating \$11,000 more. The parties will be taken to Fort Smith for trial.

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## HER CONDITION CRITICAL.

Physicians Issue a Statement Concerning Mrs. Harrison.

LOON LAKE HOUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Drs. F. E. Gardner, of Washington; F. E. Dougherty, of New York, and E. T. Trudeau, of Saranac, had a consultation at the president's cottage this morning in regard to the case of Mrs. Harrison and at its close issued the following statement of her condition: "Primary disease, pulmonary tuberculosis of right side associated with nervous prostration. Recent complication, sub-acute pleurisy with rapid effusion of water in the right chest necessitating two tappings, with some relief. Present condition, critical on account of tendency to reproduction of fluid. Removal to Washington at present impossible. Prognostication as to the immediate future uncertain."

The president is spending his entire time at the bedside of his wife, trying to cheer her up and give her courage. His future movements will depend on the state of her health and he may have to abandon the Grand Army reunion plan.

## TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

They Endorse the Candidature of George Clark For Governor.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 15.—The republican state convention convened yesterday. One of the incidents of the convention was the opening prayer of Unsin Miller "Griffin," a negro preacher, who prayed for God to bless George Clark, a democratic candidate for governor. This brought down the house and the convention retired for awhile. The report of the resolution committee condemns the administration of Hogg and endorses the candidacy of Clark, a democrat. This will give Clark at least 60,000 out of a possible 90,000 republican votes.

The vote on the proposition resulted 469 to 179, and so it was decided that Texas republicans should vote for a democrat for governor. The minority vote represented three wings, viz.: Straightout republicans, would-be-populist-ticket indorsers and those favoring a free-for-all vote without a republican state ticket.

## ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

Cowboys and Mexican Smugglers Enliven the Rio Grande.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 15.—News was received here of a fight between cowboys and Mexican smugglers last Monday a few miles from Presidio. The Mexicans were driving off about 500 cattle from the ranch of Michael Ledezma, when they were attacked by twenty-five cowboys, who opened fire on the thieves with their Winchesters. The smugglers returned the fire. The battle lasted thirty minutes, when the Mexicans retreated across the Rio Grande. Charles Thomas, superintendent of the ranch, and Juan Pelasco, a cowboy, were killed, while the smugglers lost three men. The cattle were stamped by the firing and many of them crossed into Mexico.

## A Short Sentence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—John O. Bishop, the highwayman who "held up" a dozen people in Kansas City last winter and who shot and seriously wounded Gripman Phillips of the Tenth street cable road while trying to rob him, this morning pleaded guilty in the criminal court to the charge of robbery in the first degree and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, the lowest sentence allowed by law.

## Mercy For Bud Blunt.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Gov. Francis last night commuted the sentence of Bud Blunt, who was to have been hanged at Pineville, McDonald county, September 16, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Blunt murdered a brakeman on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, in Newton county, several years ago.

The British soldier Golden Horn went ashore off the south end of Santa Rosa island, Cal., Tuesday night. No lives were lost.

Costa Rica was reported in the throes of revolution.

the diagnosis. In the evening McAvey died and the doctors advised the board of health.

An autopsy was made upon McAvey's body and the house was disinfected as a measure of precaution. The result of the autopsy was declared by Dr. Biggs to be "not at all suggestive of Asiatic cholera while showing the familiar signs of cholera morbus."

However, some of the intestinal fluid was taken to sanitary headquarters and an attempt made to raise comma bacilli in it by cultivation in a soil of gelatine and beef soup. A fine crop was the result. The germ had been found. The nature of the disease was no longer open to question. Eight days have elapsed since McAvey's death. What caused the long delay in ascertaining the exact facts of his death is not stated.

William Wigmann and his wife Sophia were a couple who lived alone at 761 Eleventh avenue. He was 52 and she 63 years old. She was seized first and died after an illness of several days, it is said. Before she was dead her husband fell ill and died two days later, while she lay yet unburied. An autopsy was made on their bodies at the reception hospital. Dr. Biggs had barely got through with his examination of the intestinal contents of the two corpses before he was called to the hospital to perform an autopsy on Charlotte Beck. That was early yesterday morning.

It was the discovery of the characteristic signs of the Asiatic pest in her bowels aggregating \$11,000 more. The parties will be taken to Fort Smith for trial.

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